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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON.



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1934.

DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

BRIGHTON.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

ROYAL YORK BUILDINGS,

BRIGHTON.

May, 1935.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The year 1934 will be remembered by the municipal staff as the year of adoption of the Superannuation Act, as many old and still active servants were retired because they had reached their 66th year. Four of the Health Office staff left and, without exception, were still taking their full share in the activities of the Department; such a sudden depletion carried out with a minimum of overlapping naturally led to considerable dislocation of the work.

NEW HOUSES.

During the year overcrowding as an acute social problem was overcome. 842 new dwellings were provided by private enterprise and 180 by the Council, bringing the number of new dwellings provided since the War to a total of 7,647, of which we owe 4,631 to private enterprise and of which 3,016 are Council houses. It is true that there are still large families, necessitous families, thriftless families, who cannot find accommodation, and although their housing is a relatively small problem it is none the less an urgent one requiring early attention.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

If the records of slum clearance as shown in Appendix I. are studied, the large amount of work done will be appreciated, some 800 dwelling-houses having been represented as unfit for habitation since the War. It will be noticed that the rate of progress has been more rapid since 1930, also that the five-year programme, declared in 1933, is well in hand.

THE OWNER-OCCUPIER.

In July, 1934, I presented a report to the Council, calling attention to the hardship inflicted on the owner-occupier who had invested his savings in purchasing an unhealthy house which was later included in a clearance area. The report was forwarded by the Council to the Minister of Health. I am pleased to see that my report was mentioned during the discussion on the Housing Bill, and that the Minister of Health promised to consider a more generous compensation of owner-occupiers.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

To define clearance areas in Brighton presents many difficulties. In such a town the Medical Officer of Health finds that adjacent houses vary much in design. In many large industrial towns, over acres every house is like its neighbour, and having inspected one house one can make up one's mind as to the others; thus large areas can be declared unhealthy and dealt with satisfactorily as large units. In Brighton the good and bad points of *each* house have to be considered, which leads at times to houses being condemned in small numbers here and there, and except large sums are spent in acquiring adjacent properties small areas are left with no scope for replanning.

TENEMENTS.

After much controversy a row of tenements (Milner Flats) has been built on the site of Woburn Place and much will be learnt of the success

or otherwise of flats by keeping in close touch with the tenants. There is no doubt that the country cottage, from the points of view of health, quiet and privacy, is in every way preferable to the tenement, but a majority of tenants prefer to stay in the centre for various reasons, to be near their work, to be able to have the mid-day meal at home, because they cannot afford bus fares and so on. Personally, I think that cheap transport would go a long way to solve the difficulty. This is at present partly met by concessions by both the tramways and bus services to those travelling before 8.0 a.m. I should strongly advise the extension of cheap fares, if necessary, by subsidy.

In considering the building of further tenements it should be remembered that even if some 250 tenement dwellings were put up in the centre of the town these would still be less than one-tenth of the total municipal houses, and that there will always be many workers requiring such accommodation in the centre.

UNECONOMIC BUILDING.

I have previously criticised the Ministry of Health for its flair for cheapness in the matter of housing accommodation. A good example of this occurred recently. Tenders had been received for 354 houses and application for a loan was made. The Ministry agreed subject to certain conditions, including the cutting out of certain paving around the houses and the lowering of the height of the wall-plate by one foot; the latter meant a lessening of the lighting and ventilation of the rooms on the first floor as shown in the diagram on page 80.

In Knight's Annotated Model Bye-Laws the adoption of Bye-Law 57A, paragraph 2, is recommended as tending to improve ventilation by avoiding any considerable layer of overheated or stagnant air. "He shall cause the top of at least one window in every such room to be not lower than 6ft. 6in. from the floor . . ." Whilst Brighton has not adopted the Bye-Law in question it is strange that the Ministry of Health should insist on any Model Bye-Law being broken.

To convince the Ministry of the smallness of the amount to be saved by this sacrifice of lighting and ventilation the Contractor was consulted and it was found to save £4 4s. 0d. a house, the total cost of which, including land, roads, drainage, etc., was some £450. With the full facts before them the Ministry still insisted that the wall-plate should be lowered by one foot and that the £4 4s. 0d. should be saved. The Borough Accountant informs me that the loan charges on a sum of £4 4s. 0d. over a period of 60 years is less than $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a week.

THE SMALL THIRD BEDROOM.

The Committee will remember that I called attention repeatedly to the small floor area of the third bedroom in our 3-bedroomed houses. Many of these bedrooms have a floor space of 65 square feet and under. In the definition of overcrowding as set out in the First Schedule of the Housing Bill, rooms of 50 square feet or more but less than 70 square feet are assigned to one child under 10. In view of such legislation it is plain that the Ministry should have insisted on larger bedrooms, but they preferred a small saving in primary cost.

FLUES IN BEDROOMS.

In its Housing Manual, reprinted in 1934, the Ministry point out "the great value of flues for ventilation. When gas or electric heating are depended on, and in the case of rooms in which no fire is to be fixed, a flue affords a more reliable means of constant ventilation than the single ventilator grating in the outer wall." Everyone who has experience of house inspection agrees with the Ministry as to the value of the flue as a ventilator, but again, saving in primary cost is considered more important than the healthiest conditions. Recently houses have been built with no flue in any bedroom, and we consider ourselves fortunate to have one bedroom with a fireplace and flue in each house to be provided on the Manor Farm Estate.

The Minister of Health is rightly anxious to build large numbers of houses to be let at economic rents, but his advisers seem to have adopted a short-sighted policy when they sacrifice healthy conditions to save a few pounds on buildings which will last over 100 years.

FOOD.

Fortunately the price of the essential foodstuffs remains low, which allows a more generous diet to the families of our most poorly paid workers. I express no opinion as to how best work on the land should be stimulated, but it is my duty to point out that a sufficiency of food is a prime necessity for national health. I have no word to say as a Medical Officer of Health against subsidies to encourage work on the land, but I fear any tariff on imported food, as whilst subsidies have to be provided by direct taxation, tariffs on foodstuffs and the consequent rise in prices throws the chief burden on the working classes, and particularly on those with large families.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of mothers attending the ante-natal clinics continues to increase and our maternal mortality continues low (1·5). Since 1902, with the Midwives' Act in force and the Central Midwives' Board established, great efforts have been made to reduce maternal mortality. Unfortunately, although midwives are now well-trained, and in case of difficulty medical aid is called in, there is no fall in the maternal mortality figure, and now, as in 1902, over four mothers die for every 1,000 children born.

In a paper read recently at a sessional meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute, the absence of any fall in maternal mortality was attributed to the great *increase of interference* in the last 20 years. Analgesics and anaesthetics now in general use delay some labours and increase the use of forceps; normal labours are shortened at the urgent request of the patient or her friends; needless operations (Caesarean sections) are performed. These point to the urgent need of the treatment of complications being dealt with by "obstetric practitioners" of high skill and good judgment who would interfere only when necessary and whose obstetric conscience would be proof against any temptation to hurry. Whilst it is the duty of the medical profession to provide a sufficiency of "obstetric practitioners" it should be widely known to mothers that any interference with normal labour is accompanied by an increase of the risk of immediate septic infection and later of chronic invalidism. With more patience on the part of mothers and no interference on the part of the doctor in any but the exceptional case where such interference is certainly called for, we may hope for a fall in maternal mortality. I am told that "women won't stand so much now-a-days," but shewn good reason I am sure this is not so.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Plans have been passed for a new Tuberculosis Dispensary to be erected on the cleared site between Ivory Place and Ivory Buildings (see plan on page 23). Plans are also under consideration for a combined School and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

It has been decided to appropriate the Sick Wards of the Poor Law Institution as a Municipal Hospital.

On page 10 will be found the more important statistical figures. The crude death rate, 13·15, may appear high as compared with that of England and Wales, 11·8. In this connection one has to remember that many people advanced in years wisely choose Brighton as in every way a desirable home to spend their years of retirement after an active business life. The comparable death rate of Brighton, when the age and sex constitution of its population is taken into account, is 10·78. The infant mortality is higher at 58 as compared with 47 last year, but compares favourably with 63, the figure for the County Boroughs and great towns.

Persons interested in special subjects or statistically minded will find many interesting particulars in the report; for instance, the history of slum clearance given in Appendix I. on page 68; housing generally on page 35; hospital accommodation on page 16; the adoption of surgical methods in the treatment of tuberculosis on page 20; but much of the report is of little interest except to the specialist and as a record of work done.

I am,

Yours obediently,

DUNCAN FORBES,

Medical Officer of Health.

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School Report follows.

Health Committee :

Chairmen : COUNCILLOR RADFORD (until Nov., 1934),

COUNCILLOR NIELD (from Nov., 1934).

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN BLACK.

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„ MAJOR.

COUNCILLOR MISS CROOKENDEN

„ DENNE.

„ DUDENEY
(from Nov., 1934).

„ SIR CHARLES
GREY, BART.
(from Nov., 1934).

COUNCILLOR GREEN

(until Nov., 1934),

„ HONE.

„ LARKIN
(from Nov., 1934).

„ W. MARSH.

„ MURSELL
(until Nov., 1934).

„ TALBOT NANSON.

„ Miss STRINGER.

Children's Care Sub-Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR MISS CROOKENDEN.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN B. N. SOUTHALL.

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(from Nov., 1934).

COUNCILLOR STEERS

(died March, 1934).

„ Miss STRINGER.

Miss E. BRACKENBURY.

Mr. A. W. FEREDAY.

Miss R. E. HASTINGS
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Miss E. L. PICKWORTH.

Mrs. M. J. SMITH
(died June, 1934).

Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee :

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COUNCILLOR W. MARSH (from Nov., 1934).

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

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COUNCILLOR Miss CROOKENDEN.

„ DENNE.

„ NIELD.

COUNCILLOR Miss STRINGER
(until Nov., 1934).

Mr. E. C. BALDWIN.

Mr. C. CASHMAN.

Miss E. MUNRO RITCHIE.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

on 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

1.—MEDICAL.

DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.
 RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Deputy.
 A. NEVILLE COX, M.D., M.R.C.P., Tuberculosis Officer.
 Miss M. F. BIGNOLD, M.B., Ch.B., Maternity and Child Welfare.
 F. H. LAWSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Venereal Disease Clinic (part-time).
 C. F. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., Senior Resident, Borough Sanatorium.
 J. F. RIVERS-MOORE, M.B., B.S., Junior Resident, Borough Sanatorium.

Poor Law Institution.

S. J. FIRTH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer.
 A. DUFF, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Senior Resident Assistant Medical Officer.
 A. G. B. FENWICK, L.M.S.S.A., Junior Resident Assistant.
 H. J. McCURRICH, M.S., F.R.C.S., Visiting Surgeon.
 C. GUY WHORLOW, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.M.R. and E., Radiologist (part-time).
 E. V. OULTON, M.B., M.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time).
 Miss D. CAREW HUNT, M.D., B.S., Anaesthetist (part-time).
 R. WHITTINGTON, M.D., M.R.C.S., Physician.
 D. A. CROW, M.B., Ch.B., Aural Surgeon.
 J. H. TWISTON DAVIES, M.B., B.Ch., Dermatologist.
 Mrs. LILIAS M. JEFFRIES, M.D., B.S., Gynaecologist.

} Consultants.

District Poor Law Medical Officers.

C. WRIGHT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. T. A. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B.
 D. L. BROWN, M.B., Ch.B. G. GARLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Public Vaccinators.

J. H. VANCE, M.B., B.Ch. G. GARLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 W. L. DICKSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

2.—OTHERS.

B. A. HOLMES-SIEDLE, L.D.S., R.C.S., Dental Surgeon at Poor Law Institution (part-time).
 S. ALLINSON WOODHEAD, F.I.C., D.S.C., Public Analyst (part-time).
 J. NORRISH, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
 R. W. GRUTCHFIELD, Chief Clerk, Public Health Department.
 C. E. GREENFIELD, Superintendent of Public Abattoir and Food Inspector.
 R. S. CROSS, Inspector under Factory and Workshops Acts and Shops Acts.
 J. WEBB, Assistant Inspector.
 J. BAKER, Infectious Disease Visitor.
 A. FRANKS, A. J. TAYLOR, K. J. GUTTERIDGE, A. J. MORTIMER,
 H. T. BEECHY, District Sanitary Inspectors.
 Miss M. M. SPENCER, Matron, Borough Sanatorium.
 F. G. S. BRAMWELL, Vaccination Officer (part-time).
 Misses E. WHYTE, F. M. LOGIE, F. E. HAYES, A. CORRELL, W. L. ANDERSON, Health Visitors and Infant Life Protection Officers.
 Miss A. EDDY, Health Visitor, Infant Life Protection Officer and part-time Tuberculosis Visitor.
 Miss F. L. GRAY, Tuberculosis Visitor.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination of children whose births were registered during year ended 31st December, 1933 :—

Number of births registered	...	...	...	...	...	2101
Successfully vaccinated (29 per cent.)	...	...	...	...	...	609
Insusceptible of vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection were received	...	...	...	...	...	1228
Died unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	78
Postponement by medical certificate	...	...	...	...	...	7
Removed to other districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been apprised	...	...	...	...	...	89
Removed to places unknown	...	...	...	...	...	70
Not accounted for	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total number of Certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 received during year ended 31st December, 1934	...	...	...	...	...	701
Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received during year ended 31st December, 1934	...	...	...	...	...	1334
Number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates during year ended 30th September, 1934 :—						

Primary vaccinations of persons—

Under 1 year of age	...	388	} 471
1 year and upwards	...	83	

Re-vaccinations	7
-----------------	-----	-----	---

Vaccinations under P.H. (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917—
Nil.

During the year, proceedings were taken under Section 31 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, in two cases. Orders were made in each case for the child to be vaccinated within fourteen days, in one case parent to pay cost of the summons ; both Orders were obeyed.

Diphtheria.—Extent of immunizations against Diphtheria.

At Sanatorium :—Children inpatients	38
Nursing and domestic staff	21
In connection with Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme :—	
School children (9) and under five (5)	14
At Residential Schools	29

Sixteen deaths occurred from diphtheria, giving a percentage mortality of 14·2.

The day of disease		The day of disease	
Doctor called in.	Antitoxin first given.	Doctor called in.	Antitoxin first given.
3	3	3	9
4	4	2	3
2	2	2	7
4	4	3	3
1	5	6	6
3	4	(Excluding 5 laryngeal cases).	

40,000 units of antitoxin were given by the Health Department to five doctors for administration to patients.

Scarlet Fever Return Cases.—After the return home from the Fever Hospital of seventeen patients, further members of their families were infected ; as 275 patients were admitted, the percentage giving rise to return cases is 6·2. In addition, there were four home return cases, giving a percentage of 1·2.

Measles and German Measles.—Our last epidemic of Measles started in August, 1932, and lasted 12 months. Since that time there have been only odd cases notified, except for small out breaks of 109 cases at Moulsecoomb, and 13 connected with Pelham Street School in March and April, 1934. Our next large outbreak may begin in the autumn of 1935.

During 1934 there were 201 known cases among whom there was one death of a male aged 1.

Cases notified chiefly by School Teachers were as follows :—

0 mos.	3 years	8 years
| ... .. 0	| ... .. 11	| ... .. 4
6 „ 1	4 „ 32	9 „ 3
9 „ 4	5 „ 68	10 „ 2
12 „ 15	6 „ 28	11 „ 0
2 years	7 „	+
| ... .. 14	| ... .. 19	Total 201

For School closure see School Report page 18.

Whooping Cough.

384 cases were visited in 267 houses ; 3 deaths occurred.

Home Nursing.

57 visits were made by the Queen's Nurses to 5 cases of measles and 102 visits to 6 cases of whooping cough.

Scabies and Verminous Cases.

The following were treated at the Brighton Poor Law Institution :— 119 cases of scabies and 91 verminous cases, of whom 10 were cleansed under the P.H. Act, 1925.

THE SANATORIUM

Number of Patients.	Number of Patients suffering from the following Diseases :—															Total.
	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia.	Acute Anterior-polio-myelitis	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Measles and German Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Orthopaedic (Not T.B.).	Kept in after operations for Tonsils and Adenoids.	Other Diseases.	
Remaining December 31st, 1933	26	—	8	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	42	21	—	—	1	102
Admitted in 1934	332	8	178	37	5	6	—	4	2	1	101	23	3	192	18	910
Total number treated 1934 ..	358	8	186	37	8	7	—	4	2	1	143	44	3	192	19	1012
Discharged in 1934	324	7	120	30	5	4	—	4	2	1	85	33	2	192	16	825
Died in 1934	3	1	*20	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—	†1	47
Remaining December 31st, 1934	31	—	46	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	42	10	1	—	2	140
Total Weeks ..	1586	51	899	152	64	41	—	11	5	3	2410	834	51	27	30	6164
Average stay in weeks	4·8	6·4	5·7	4·3	13	6·8	—	2·7	2·5	3·0	24	30	17	1 day	1·7	6·9

*One death due to rheumatic aortic and mitral incompetence.

†Died from acute retropharyngeal abscess.

Nine of the total deaths were of patients admitted from outside districts, not returnable to Brighton.

Of the admissions, 1 case of scarlet fever and 16 of other diseases belonged to the Sanatorium Staff; there were 2 military cases, one of scarlet fever and one of measles.

Thirty-five patients suffering from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 24 from puerperal fever or pyrexia, 2 from cerebro-spinal fever and 1 from erysipelas, were admitted from districts outside Brighton.

LABORATORY REPORT.

Swabs sent by :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	No Growth.	Total.
General Practitioners ...	40	584	2	2	628
Hospitals	7	138	1	—	146
Medical Officer of Health...	37	399	—	—	436
School Medical Officer ...	9	52	—	—	61

Sanatorium Swabs :—

Admission Diphtheria ...	105	222	—	—	327
Convalescent Diphtheria ...	287	1377	—	—	1664
Admission Scarlet Fever ...	16	621	—	—	637
Convalescent Scarlet Fever	21	373	—	—	394

Sputa sent by :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
General Practitioners	23	236	259
Hospitals	28	106	134
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	68	152	220
Sanatorium	141	79	220

Examination of spinal fluid :—

	Tubercle.	Meningococci.	Negative.	Total.
Sanatorium In-patients ...	1	7	—	8

*Blood Specimens, Widal's Reaction :—**

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
From Borough	—	4	4
From Sanatorium	6	8	14

Puerperal Fever :—

	Contaminations.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Blood cultures	—	—	3	3
Cervical swabs	—	7	6	13

Hairs examined for Tinea :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
From School Clinic	—	2	2
From Infant Welfare Department	—	2	2

Bacteriological Examinations of Sources of Water Supply :—

Falmer, 14 ; Goldstone, 36 ; Mile Oak, 12 ; Patcham, 36 ; Shoreham, 63 ;
Balsdean, 13.

Other Bacteriological Examinations of Waters :—17.

Total number of examinations for year :—5,363.

*Includes bacillus typhosus, Para A, B, and the bacillus abortus ; the
13 specimens tested for bacillus abortus proved negative.

POOR LAW OUT-RELIEF.

The amount of out-relief administered for the year in the County Borough was £39,001.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Name of Hospital.	NUMBER OF BEDS.				No. of In-patients treated in 1934.	OUT-PATIENTS, 1934.	
	Surgical	Medical	Gynaecological.	Total		No. of patients	No. of Attendances
(a) Voluntary	M. F.	M. F.				(excluding V.D. patients, see p. 29)	
Royal Sussex County Hospital ...	89 57 Children 16	34 32 Children 8	14	250	3932	18087§	110950§
Royal Alexandra Hospital (for children) ...	15 17 Infants either sex 26	15 18	— 10 Isolation	101	1315	2518	15852
New Sussex Hospital for Women ...	25 Private Wards (S.&M.) 13 Convalescent (S.&M.) 7	15	—	60	833	4218	23177
Sussex Eye Hospital	12 16	—	—	28	429	3642	17536
Throat and Ear Hospital ...	32	—	—	32	1096	1654	4725
*Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital (excluding Hove Branch) ...	20 Maternity 6 Isolation		11	37	Maternity 488 Gynaecological 231	1361	4810
(b) Municipal							
Poor Law Institution Sick Wards	Men 244	Women 384	Children 46	668	3107 admissions.	120††	1061††
The Fever Hospital† ...	—	185	—	185	820‡	—	—
The Smallpox Hospital ...	—	14	—	14	—	—	—

* Beds reserved for Brighton midwifery patients.

† Sanatorium included in Fever Hospital, 97 beds being reserved for tuberculosis of all forms.

‡ Excluding patients kept in after operations for tonsils and adenoids.

§ In accordance with instructions contained in the new Revised Uniform System of Hospital Accounts and Statistics issued by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, these figures include casualties and other cases seen in the casualty and Special Departments.

†† Only post-hospital massage and electrical treatment given.

POOR LAW INSTITUTION.

Table shewing the classification of the accommodation for the sick and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1934 :—

Classification of Wards.		No. of Wards.	BEDS.							
			MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN (Under 16 years)		TOTAL.	
			Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
Medical	...	10	80	64	46	35	—	—	126	99
Surgical	...	9	33	26	68	60	—	—	101	86
Chronic Sick	...	35	75	75	177	163	—	—	252	238
Children	...	4	—	—	—	—	34	32	34	32
Venereal	...	Not specially reserved								
Tuberculosis	...	2	7	4	7	6	—	—	14	10
Isolation	...	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	6
Maternity	...	2	—	—	35	20	—	—	35	20
Mental	...	18	49	35	51	38	—	—	100	73
TOTAL	...	81	244	204	384	322	40	38	668	564

TUBERCULOSIS.

The table below gives statistics of Tuberculosis for 1934.

	Number of deaths.	Rate per 100,000	Number of new cases.	New cases per 100,000 of population.	Number of re-notifi- cations.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	106	72.08	172	116.97	28
Other forms Tuberculosis	21	14.28	57	38.76	3
All forms Tuberculosis ...	127	86.36	229	155.73	31

Summary of notifications :—

(0-1) (1-5) &c.	Number of Primary Notifications.												Total Notifi- cations.
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65+	Total	
<i>Pulmonary</i>													
Males ...	—	—	1	—	6	12	21	10	17	11	2	80	99
Females ...	—	—	1	1	5	11	23	9	9	4	8	71	80
<i>Other</i>													
Males ...	—	6	2	8	1	1	4	—	1	1	—	24	27
Females ...	—	4	6	—	4	3	3	5	1	4	—	30	30

In addition, 21 pulmonary and 3 other new cases came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification.

Age Periods.				New Cases				Deaths			
				Pulmonary		Other.		Pulmonary		Other.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 ...	...	...	...	—	—	6	4	—	—	3	1
5-9 ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	—	—	—	1
10-14 ...	...	...	...	—	1	9	—	—	1	3	1
15-19 ...	...	...	...	6	5	1	5	4	1	1	1
20-24 ...	...	...	...	13	11	2	3	4	12	1	1
25-34 ...	...	...	...	25	26	4	3	10	10	1	—
35-44 ...	...	...	...	13	14	—	5	8	6	1	1
45-54 ...	...	...	...	18	11	1	1	18	8	—	1
55-64 ...	...	...	...	11	4	1	4	9	2	1	3
65 and upwards	...	...	...	4	8	—	—	7	6	—	—
Totals ...	...	...	...	91	81	26	31	60	46	11	10

Of the new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 8 males and 7 females were affected before they came to Brighton. Imported cases, 8.8 per cent. males; 8.6 per cent. females; total, 8.7 per cent. The corresponding figures for non-pulmonary tuberculosis are 1 male (3.8 per cent.) and 1 female (3.2 per cent.); total, 3.5 per cent.

Fifty-five of the total of 127 deaths occurred in the following public institutions and hospitals :—

Poor Law Institution, 23 ; Sanatorium, 17 ; Mental Hospital, 1 ; East Sussex Mental Hospital, 1 ; Royal Sussex County Hospital, 7 ; Royal Alexandra Hospital, 3 ; New Sussex Hospital, 1 ; Brompton Hospital, 1 ; Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester, 1.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.
TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action has been found to be necessary under the above Act and Regulations (see page 22).

DISPENSARY.

Some particulars of the work carried out at the Dispensary :—

Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer :—

New cases examined	...	...	...	...	363
Old cases re-examined	...	...	...	...	1332
X-ray examinations	...	...	...	...	136
Larynx examinations	...	...	...	...	91

Results of Clinical Examinations at the Dispensary :—

DIAGNOSIS AS TO TUBERCLE.	Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.	
	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.
Pulmonary	64	496	44	749	—	24	108	1269
Non-pulmonary	3	6	7	14	6	31	16	51
Not tuberculous	41	17	56	49	58	33	155	102
Doubtful, for further observation	27	26	38	52	19	59	84	137
Total Examinations ...	135	545	145	864	83	150	363	1559

In addition to the above there were examined at the Sanatorium (out-patients) 103 ; in their homes, 149 ; elsewhere, 44.

The Origin of *new* cases examined was as follows :—

Sent by Doctors	...	...	...	...	262
Seen in consultation with Doctors	...	...	...	...	27
Contacts and others arranged by Visitor	...	...	...	...	52
Examined at request of patient or relatives	...	...	...	...	14
Referred from School Clinic	...	...	...	...	7
From other sources	...	...	...	...	1

	TREATMENT AT DISPENSARY. (TUBERCULIN)				
	Total Patients.	New Patients.	Number receiving injections.	Number of injections.	Total number of attendances at Dispensary.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	6	12	283	300
Other forms Tuberculosis	6	2	6	164	168
All forms Tuberculosis ...	19	8	18	447	468

Voluntary Help.—We have continued to receive most valuable help at the Dispensary Clinics from Miss Bayliss, of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and also from the Queen's Nurses.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS. SANATORIUM.

Screening only—in-patients, 22 ; out-patients, 9.

Radiograms taken—in-patients, 137 ; out-patients, 254 ; staff, 11.

Total X-ray examinations, 433.

Dental Work.—One of the School Dentists visits the Sanatorium each week, and attends to the patients' teeth.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL WORK.

	EXTRAC- TIONS.	SCALING.	FILLING.	DRESS- ING.	DENTURES.		
					Complete.	Part.	Repairs.
Men ...	49	54	7	34	—	1	1
Women	101	12	9	26	4	—	1
Boys ...	11	—	8	2	—	—	—
Girls ...	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	168	66	31	62	4	1	2

TREATMENT BY ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.

The aim of this treatment is to rest the affected part of the lung and in suitable cases it has proved to be of real and lasting benefit. Unfortunately it involves repeated refills over a prolonged period. 326 refills were given at the Dispensary, and 250 at the Sanatorium. (These figures refer only to out-patients).

CHEST SURGERY.

The fitting up of a small operating theatre for minor chest surgery was mentioned in the last annual report. Under this scheme Mr. H. P. Nelson, F.R.C.S. has made six visits during the year. The operations performed have been chiefly phrenic crushing or evulsion, thoracoscopies and division of pleural adhesions by cautery. It was not expected that the number of operations would be large, but apart from their benefit in individual cases it has been of great advantage to have Mr. Nelson's advice in consultation on a number of other patients. Three cases have been transferred to hospitals in London under his care for major operations.

Operations at Sanatorium :—

Phrenic evulsion	...	...	...	...	...	6
Phrenic crushing	...	...	...	...	...	2
Thoracoscopy and division of adhesions	...	...	...	...	...	3

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

Artificial light treatment for out-patients is, as in former years, carried out by Miss Palmer, at 52, Old Steine.

AFTER CARE.
HOME NURSING BY QUEEN'S NURSES.

	No. of Patients.	No. of Visits.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	49	5461
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	2729
Total	67	8190

The home nursing is made the more valuable as the nurses employed have from time to time personal tuition from the Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary.

Bedsteads with bedding were lent to enable several patients to sleep alone. The number of bedsteads lent at one time averaged 6.

In Brighton the conditions do not usually lend themselves to the use of open-air shelters, but in four cases such shelters have been provided and are in use, one having been provided during the year.

A re-conditioned house has been provided for one family.

Lectures.—Dr. Neville Cox has given two series of lectures on tuberculosis to the Queen's Nurses.

ASSISTANCE FROM THE HEDGCOCK BEQUEST.

	£	s.	d.
Milk	171	4	7
Assistance towards cost of living	156	13	4
Help whilst head of family in Sanatorium	163	15	0
Nursing and care	30	3	10
Better housing by assistance with rent	25	13	0
Fees of Chest Surgeon (to 31/3/34)	31	10	0
Travelling expenses of patients	4	5	3
Boots and/or clothing	11	2	6
Extra clothing for patients admitted to Tuberculosis Wards at Sanatorium	9	1	0
Maintenance in Hospitals and Homes	96	19	10
Boarding Out of Children	4	0	0
Repairs to Artificial Limb	9	15	0
Fees for Courses of Study	15	12	0
Fitting up Operating Theatre at Sanatorium	18	10	10
Other expenses	—	8	3
Sanatorium Workshop (materials only)	33	3	2
Burial Expenses	10	12	6
	£792	10	1

NEW DISPENSARY.

As the premises were required for demolition in connection with street improvement, 7, Gloucester Place, which was occupied by the Dispensary from 12th September, 1920, was vacated on 7th March, 1935. Subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health to the appropriation of land for the purpose, the Council have decided to erect the new Dispensary on part of the site of a cleared area, and a building has been planned which contains all the necessary rooms on one floor (see page 23). For the time being the Dispensary is being carried on in rooms at Royal York Buildings.

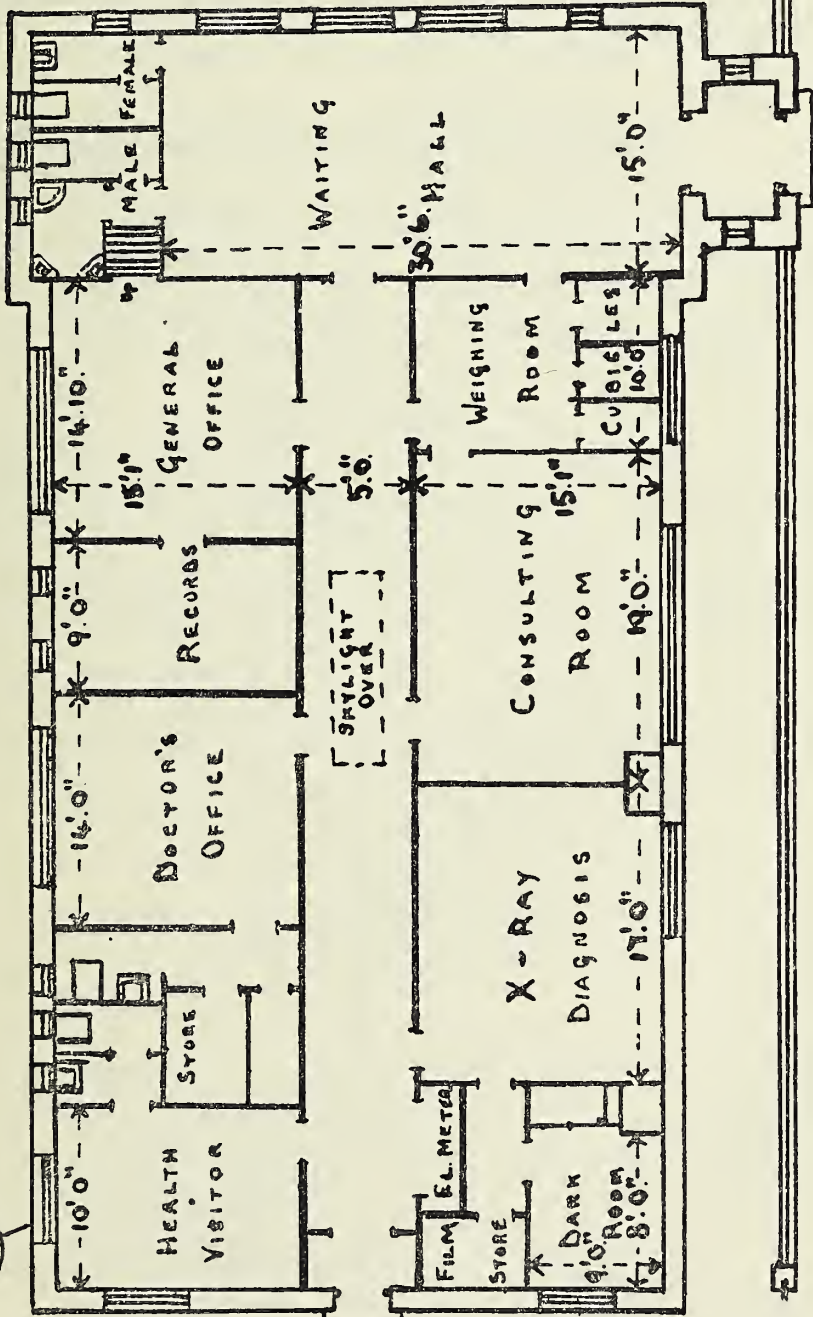
In the table below is shewn the occupations of 825 patients suffering from Tuberculosis, and under observation from the Tuberculosis Dispensary at the end of 1934 :—

Employment	MEN			WOMEN		
	At Work.	Out of Work.	Unfit for Work.	At Work.	Out of Work.	Unfit for Work.
Cowkeepers and Dairymen	*1	—	—	—	—	—
Tailors	2	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	6	—	1	—	—	—
Trades various (General Labourers) ...	48	3	16	—	—	—
Home Duties	—	—	—	147	—	40
In Service	—	—	—	2	—	3
Daily Domestics	—	—	—	36	4	14
Porters	8	2	4	—	—	—
Fish and Poultry	6	—	4	—	—	—
Grocers	4	—	—	—	—	—
Beer Retailers, and work in Breweries ...	8	—	4	6	—	—
Baker	1	—	—	—	—	—
Greengrocers	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other shops (not Articles of Food) ...	24	—	4	15	2	11
Hairdressers	2	—	—	2	—	—
Travellers	11	—	6	—	—	—
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Clubs ...	22	3	6	8	—	3
Building and Allied Trades ...	38	2	6	—	—	—
Secretaries... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tram and Bus Conductors ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
Railway	8	—	1	—	—	—
Laundries	—	—	—	2	—	—
Casual Workers	16	—	10	—	—	—
Clerical Workers	24	—	13	11	—	10
Medical and Nursing	3	—	—	4	—	11
Agriculture	7	—	—	—	—	—
Dressmakers	—	—	—	7	—	6
Boot Repairers	6	—	1	—	—	—
School Teachers	—	—	—	2	—	—
Motor Drivers	9	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers	7	—	—	—	—	—
Watch Repairers	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ex-Servicemen	2	—	17	—	—	—
Insurance Agents	9	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Servants	5	—	—	—	—	—
Theatre Attendants	—	—	—	4	—	—
Commission Agent	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gas Inspector	1	—	—	—	—	—
No Occupation	—	1	12	—	2	9
Total	295	11	105	246	8	107
Of Independent Means	MALES.			FEMALES.		
School Children	8			6		
Infants	15			22		
	1			1		
	24			29		

*No T.B. in sputum ; milk roundsman but does not handle the milk except in sealed bottles.

Tuberculosis Dispensary

Street



G v o r y P l a c e

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

	Attendances at Clinic.			Patients treated		
	For Treatment.	To see Surgeon.		in Hospital.		
Tuberculosis cases	100	68	...	...	10*	
Infant Welfare cases	1106	90	...	...	1	
Education Committee cases ...	1947	224	...	...	15	
Total	3153	382	...	...	26	

*Children suffering from surgical tuberculosis are for the most part treated at the Borough Sanatorium.

(also see pages 11 and 12 of School Report).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The total net live births numbered 1,916, of which 980 were males and 936 females. Included in the total are 181 illegitimate births. The infant mortality was 58 per thousand. (Figure for England and Wales, 59). Figures for 1933 : Brighton 47, England and Wales 64.

MIDWIVES.

During 1934, 49 midwives notified their intention to practice in the area ; 5 did not practise at all, and 4 of the 24 in private practice were in practice for a short time only. Of the total, 48 had passed a qualifying examination and 1 was in practice prior to the passing of the Act in 1901.

The number of visits paid to midwives was 59. To all private midwives living and practising in Brighton at least one visit was paid quarterly.

MEDICAL HELP CALLED IN.

	TOTAL	Private Cases.	Hospital District Cases.		TOTAL.	Private Cases.	Hospital District Cases.
<i>Pregnancy—</i>					223	127	96
Miscarriage	5	1	4	<i>Lying-in Period (Mother)—</i>			
Haemorrhage (A.P.)	13	7	6	Rise of Temperature	22	6	16
Albuminuria	9	7	2	Other reasons	17	6	11
Other reasons	4	4	—	<i>Condition of Infant—</i>			
				Premature Birth	14	3	11
				Condition of Baby	28	7	21
<i>Labour—</i>				Discharge from eyes	67	8	59
Breech Cases	7	3	4	Malformation	2	—	2
Transverse presentation ...	2	1	1	Convulsions	1	1	—
Abnormal presentation ...	3	2	1	<i>Other notifications (Rule 22)—</i>			
Delay in Labour	71	44	27	Substitution artificial for			
Retention of Placenta	9	5	4	breast feeding	11	6	5
Rupture of Perineum	87	47	40	Stillbirth	16	7	9
Haemorrhage (P.P.)	6	4	2	Possible source of infection	7	7	—
Other reasons (mother) ...	7	2	5	Laid out dead body	6	4	2
				Death of child	7	2	5
	223	127	96		421	184	237

During the year £141 was paid by the Council to doctors called in by midwives on 105 occasions, and during the same period £68 was recovered from patients.

SUSSEX MATERNITY AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The staff of certified midwives at this Hospital and its two branches numbers 21. The total number of confinements attended was 874; of this total 716 belonged to Brighton, 252 being primiparae and 464 being multiparae. Thirty-four pupils were trained during 1934, thirty-three of whom obtained the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Wards containing 26 beds are set aside for maternity cases.

At the antenatal clinic 4,488 examinations were made.

Under agreement, 59 Brighton patients were admitted during the year; the number of in-patients days was 908. The Council pays the Hospital 9/- a day for each of these patients. The total cost was £409, of which £167 was paid by the patients and the Sussex Provident Scheme.

The assigned reasons for the admission of the patients were as follows :—

Albuminuria	...	...	...	8	Presentations { Breech	...	1	}	2
Eclampsia	...	...	...	1	Abnormal	...	1		
Induction	...	...	...	14	Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	2
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	12	Delayed labour	...	...	...	3
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	1	Instruments required	...	...	...	1
Miscarriage	...	...	...	1	Caesarean section	...	...	...	4
					Illnesses	...	...	...	3
					Other reasons	...	...	...	7
Total									59

REGISTRATION OF MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

	Maternity Homes.	Other Nursing Homes.	Combined Maternity and other Nursing Homes.
Homes on Register, 31st December, 1934	7	11	8
No. of applications for registration during year	1	3	1
No. of homes registered	2	3	1
No. of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	—	2	1
No. of appeals against such orders	—	—	—
No. of applications for exemptions and renewals of exemptions from registration	2	5	—
No. of cases in which exemption has been granted or renewed	2	5	—

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

(For number notified see page 55.)

HOME VISITS.

Of 1,916 infants born during 1934 there were visited	...	...	1368
Average number of visits paid to each infant	...	...	4.8
No. of children of ages 1—5 visited	...	...	4380
Total inquiries <i>re</i> children 1—5	...	...	9363
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	207
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> cause of stillbirths	...	...	48
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> premature deaths	...	...	41
Visits in connection with Vaccination	...	...	355
Total visits paid by Health Visitors during 1934	...	...	18804

(Excluding visits under Children and Young Persons Acts).

SIX INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

(Open once weekly).

Attendance Table.

	Number.	Attend- ances.	Average.	Per Session.
Mothers	1871	16606	8	55
0—12 months	1568	13121	9	} 68
1—5 years	1057	7401	7	

ANTENATAL CLINICS.

Most of the antenatal work is done at the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital and Municipal Clinic.

Private midwives are invited to send their patients for examination on Mondays at 9.30 a.m. to the Municipal Clinic, where they are seen by the Maternity and Child Welfare Doctor. Women who wish to go into the Maternity Ward at the Infirmary for their confinements are sent by the Relieving Officers to the same Clinic for Antenatal care. During the year 397 patients were seen, who made 1,373 attendances. Thirty of these patients were not pregnant. Of the 367 others (226 multiparae and 141 primiparae) 188 were normal. The others suffered from :—

Bronchitis	1	Varicose veins	29
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	Albuminuria	20
Mitral Disease	7	Excessive vomiting	1
Haemorrhage during pregnancy ...	1	Pyelitis	1
Haemorrhoids	3	Contracted Pelvis	5
Leucorrhoea	7	Prolapse	1
Hydramnios	1	Twin pregnancy	3
Anteverted uterus	1	Breech presentation	19
Retroverted uterus	1	Occipito-posterior presentation ...	8
Pyorrhoea and Dental Caries ...	65	Transverse presentation	3

Sixty-three cases were told that medical treatment was necessary. In each case a confidential report was sent to the midwife who referred the case to the Clinic telling her the result of the examination and what advice should be given to the patient.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Nursing and expectant mothers and children under five years have been referred to this Clinic from the Infant Welfare and Antenatal Clinics.

78·9 per cent. of the patients sent for kept their appointments, as compared with 82·3 and 78·8 per cent. in the last two years.

During the year, 843 attendances were made by 89 mothers and 128 children under five years of age, on 133 afternoon sessions.

Summary of the work done :—

	Fillings.	EXTRACTIONS.		Scaling	Other operations.	DENTURES.		Repairs and Additions.
		Nitrous oxide.	Local Anaesthetic.			Partial.	Complete.	
Mothers	28	11	783	221	381	8	60	5
Children under 5	114	—	149	32	78	—	—	—
Totals	142	11	932	253	459	8	60	5

EDUCATION OF STUDENTS.

During the year each of the 60 senior students training at the Municipal Training College for the profession of teaching attended one of the Infant Welfare Centres on two occasions, and so had an opportunity of becoming familiar with the actual work done.

Lecture demonstrations on the feeding and care of babies were given by the Health Visitors to girls who were about to leave school.

	Demonstrations.	No. of girls.
Elementary schools	32	724
Secondary school	1	12
Technical College	1	16

Crèches.—The two crèches are situated in Wellington Road and Bristol Road. At Wellington Road the average number of children in daily attendance was 28·9. At Bristol Road the corresponding number was 18.

Church Army Maternity Home.—Into this Home 30 expectant and nursing mothers were admitted during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1934. The number of confinements was 31; the average stay prior to confinement was 12 weeks; after confinement, 13 weeks. The cases are usually of persons who do not belong to Brighton.

ASSISTANCE.

Milk for Expectant and nursing mothers and delicate children	£390	17	9
Dried Milk	35	11	8
Home Helps	52	15	0
Dentures	22	12	6
	£501	16	11

Cartons of Malt and Cod Liver Oil, costing £64, were given out at the Health Office; £25 9s. 6d. was recovered as follows:—

				Paid.	Cartons distributed.
				£ s. d.	
School clinic patients	...	...		6 3 0	389
Tuberculosis patients	...	...		1 16 0	361
Infant Welfare cases	...	...		17 10 6	1958

The cartons, 1lb. size, are sold at 6d. each, the cost being 5 11-12ths. d. They contain a 25 per cent. emulsion of cod liver oil in malt.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired.	Gonococci found in Swab.
Notified.	At home.	In hospital			
7	5	2	7	Nil	Nil

Seven cases were notified; five of these were mild. Five, including three mild cases not notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, were nursed at home by the Queen's Nurses, who paid 198 visits (39 visits per case).

The practice of the routine instillation of drops of Argyrol (ten per cent. strength) into the eyes of infants at birth has been continued.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS, 1908 AND 1932.

The whole of the visiting of boarded-out children under nine years of age imposed by these Acts is part of the duty of the Health Visitors.

Number of fostermothers on December 31st, 1934	...	...	107
„ fosterchildren	„	„	142
Total visits paid during 1934	...	...	1214

One foster-mother was prosecuted for not giving appropriate notice ; she pleaded guilty and was fined £2.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

As can be gathered from the statement below, a large number of the patients are recommended by general medical practitioners.

Brighton Patients treated during 1934 :—

Sent by Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	...	...	9
„ „ Maternity and Child Welfare Department	...	...	...	4
„ „ General Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	21
				—
Total number of patients	...	...	...	34
				—
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	77
				—

Classification of cases :—

Tuberculosis (husband or wife)	...	...	...	...	9
Symptoms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2
Cardiac	...	...	...	...	2
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	4
Asthma	...	...	...	...	1
Mental disease	...	...	...	...	3
Pelvic disease	...	...	...	...	3
Repeated toxemia of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	1
Anaemia and debility	...	...	...	...	8
				—	34
				—	

In addition 27 attendances were made by 17 cases belonging to districts outside Brighton.

The results in the 97 Brighton patients treated from June, 1931, to December, 1934.

52 no pregnancy ; of these 13 took no advantage of the methods taught. 13 became pregnant ; of these 6 admitted carelessness, 2 deliberately stopped use of contraceptives, but 5 claimed that all possible care had been used.

17 cases untraced ; 10 cases where the patient or husband died (8 of them being from tuberculosis) ; 2 cases in institutions and 3 cases on which sterilizing operations were performed apart from the clinic.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

STILL BIRTHS.

Up to the end of 1934, sections of the livers have been examined in 361 cases, of which 13 or 3·6 per cent. showed spirochetes.

THE BRIGHTON V.D. TREATMENT CENTRE.

New Brighton Cases treated during 1934.

Syphilis	Gon.	Soft Sore.	Sy. and S.S.	Sy. and Gon.	Gon. and S.S.	Sy., G., S.S.	Conditions other than V.D.	Total of V.D. Cases.
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
28 23	91 15	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	151 60	119 40

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre.

	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Condi- tions other than Venereal
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	180 170	3 1	102 41	35 25
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	9 3	— —	4 3	— —
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :				
Syphilis, primary... ..	9 2	—	— —	— —
,, secondary	4 4	— —	— —	— —
,, latent in 1st year of infection...	4 4	— —	— —	— —
,, all later stages	28 20	— —	— —	— —
,, congenital	7 11	— —	— —	— —
Soft Chancre	— —	3 —	— —	— —
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	— —	— —	131 29	— —
,, later... ..	— —	— —	5 4	— —
Conditions other than venereal	— —	— —	— —	233 111
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	17 4	— —	42 17	— —
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ...	258 218	6 1	284 94	268 136

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough.	Brighton.	East Sussex.	West Sussex.	Other Districts.	Total.
Number of cases in Item 3 from each area found to be suffering from :—					
Syphilis	53	25	14	1	93
Soft Chancre	—	1	—	2	3
Gonorrhoea	108	43	12	6	169
Conditions other than venereal	211	90	34	9	344
TOTAL	372	159	60	18	609

Attendances were made at the female sessions of the Clinic during the year by 38 pupils from the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Buckingham Road.

ANNUAL RETURN FROM PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Pathological examinations made in the Stephen Ralli Memorial Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, by Dr. Janes, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1934, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Brighton.

Nature of Test.

For Spirochetes	...	{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{ Positive	...	1
					{ Negative	...	6
			For Practitioners	...	{ Positive	...	—
					{ Negative	...	30
For Gonococci	...	{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{ Positive	...	202
					{ Negative	...	1197
			For Practitioners	...	{ Positive	...	27
					{ Negative	...	150
For Wasserman Reaction		{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{ Positive	...	372
					{ Negative	...	698
			For Practitioners	...	{ Positive	...	34
					{ Negative	...	210
Other examinations	...	{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	...	...	93
			For Practitioners	...	...	...	28
Total			...	...	...	...	3048

Dr. Lawson, the Medical Officer to the V.D. Clinic, made 20 dark ground examinations, of which 7 gave positive results.

I set out below a return from which a better judgment can be made as to the source of the specimens than from the official form of the Ministry.

SOURCE OF V.D. SPECIMENS EXAMINED AT THE LABORATORY.

From the V.D. Centre	...	...	...	...	...	2569
From Consultants and Specialists in V.D. work from patients seen and treated privately	...	...	...	...	...	144
From Medical Officers in health services	...	...	...	...	...	60
From Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	225
From fifteen General Practitioners, one of whom is on a Hospital staff	...	...	...	...	...	50

The above figures shew that whilst over 200 specimens are examined each month, only 1·6 per cent. of the whole are taken by the general practitioner.

That the general practitioner does not see or does not treat syphilis to any extent is strongly evidenced by the fact that no dose of Salvarsan substitute for administration in private practice was applied for. One V.D. consultant specialist was supplied with 110 doses of Neo Salvarsan.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

In the following tables the work of the Sanitary Department is stated, so far as possible in tabular form :—

Inspections during 1934.

Inspections under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 :						
Number of Streets						58
" " Houses						2317
Other Inspections of Houses						2364
Visits to Slaughter Houses						298
" Caravans						38
" Cowsheds						437
" Piggeries						48
" Dairies						813
" Premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold						207
" Common Lodging Houses						38
Drains Tested by Volatile Test... ..						11
" Opened for Examination						11
Visits for Sundry Purposes						3965
" to look up Notices served						4224
Attendances at Police Court						8
Food Samples collected for Analysis						337
" " " Bacteriological Examination						48
" " " Examination for Tubercle bacilli						100
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, samples for Analysis... ..						6
Inspections of Stables						148
Letters sent to Schools and Public Library						1731
Inspections of Schools						—
Visits to Schools						102
" to Markets... ..						188
" to Houses Let in Lodgings						5
" to Offensive Trades						110
" under Diseases of Animals Acts						50
Number of observations for black smoke						50
<i>Rent Restriction Acts—</i>						
Inspections by Chief Inspector						5
Certificates Issued						2
Visits in respect of Sickness						7305
" to Disinfect Rooms						145
" for Removal of Bedding						241

	No. of Cases in which Bedding was removed.	No. of rooms disinfected.
Scarlet Fever	88	84
Diphtheria	15	10
Phthisis... ..	31	33
Scabies	27	—
Other	80	18

The sanitary inspections enumerated in the preceding table have been followed by the serving of the notices given in the next table. A large proportion of the work is done as a result of verbal recommendations or preliminary notices :—

	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.				Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.	Total
	Warning and Verbal Notices Complied with.		Statutory Notices Served.			
	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.		
To drain the premises into the common sewer	120	—	5	—	—	125
To re-lay the drain	14	—	2	—	—	16
To repair the drain	8	—	1	—	—	9
To clear the drain	87	—	11	—	—	98
To repair soil-pipes	4	—	4	—	—	8
To empty or cover cesspools, etc. ...	8	—	—	—	—	8
To provide new pans to closets ...	64	—	11	—	—	75
To provide the closet with a water supply	2	—	1	—	—	3
To repair flushing apparatus	39	—	12	—	—	51
To repair roofs, walls, seats or doors of W.C.'s	41	—	20	—	1	62
To ventilate or provide light to closets ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
To cleanse closets or urinals	—	32	—	2	—	34
To provide a sanitary pail	1	—	—	—	—	1
To pave floor of closet with concrete ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
To pave or repave yards, sculleries or forecourts	70	—	30	—	—	100
To remove accumulations	—	45	—	8	—	53
To discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance	—	24	—	4	—	28
To provide new galvanized dustbins ...	252	—	333	—	—	585
To discontinue using ashpits and provide galvanized dustbins	3	—	2	—	—	5
To provide a sufficient number of dustbins	20	—	12	—	—	32
To repair roofs	108	—	62	—	2	172
To hack off defective external plastering of walls and to re-render	26	—	32	—	3	61
To render walls	10	—	—	—	—	10
To repair walls	10	—	2	—	—	12
To repair or provide rain water guttering and piping	53	—	61	—	1	115
To repair defective chimney	5	—	3	—	1	9
To renew or repair and paint window frames and sashes	50	—	33	—	3	86
To make windows open for ventilation ...	4	—	—	—	—	4

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.						Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.	Total	
Warning and Verbal Notices Complied with.				Statutory Notices Served.				
Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.					
To ventilate rooms	2	—	—	—	2
To fix air bricks in front and back walls...	4	—	4	—	—	—	8	
To provide sashlines	42	—	15	1	58
To lay new board floors and provide ventilation under same	25	—	13	1	39
To repair flooring of rooms and staircases, baluster rails, etc.	77	—	33	2	112
To renew or repair and paint doors, door frames, door sills, etc.	20	—	16	1	37
To repair internal plastering of walls or ceilings	130	—	67	2	199
To cleanse & redecorate interior of house	293	—	78	—	3	374		
To cleanse rooms, bedding, etc.	—	44	—	6	50
To repair washing coppers	47	—	19	—	66
To repair firegrates	32	—	25	1	58
To provide a scullery sink with a water supply over	16	—	—	2	18
To provide new scullery sink with lead waste pipe	33	—	13	1	47
To renew, repair or lengthen waste pipes of sinks	12	—	1	—	13
To trap the sink waste pipes	2	—	1	—	3
To abate overcrowding	—	17	—	7	24
To discontinue using rooms in basement as bedrooms	—	3	—	3	6
To improve manure pits	1	—	—	—	1
To provide a window to staircase	9	—	1	—	10
To remedy other defects	47	—	17	—	64

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

One person was prosecuted under Public Health Act for failing to abate a nuisance due to disrepair of house, but on work being done during adjournment the case was withdrawn on payment of costs. One case was taken under the Brighton Corporation Act, 1931, for continuing a cesspool for two months after notice to discontinue it; case was dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £5 5s. costs.

NUISANCE FROM DOGS.

From March, 1926, when the byelaw for the prevention of fouling of pavements by dogs was adopted, to December 31st, 1934, 122 persons were summoned, and the following penalties imposed: 2 fines of 2s. 6d.; 21 of 5s.; 1 of 7s. 6d.; 55 of 10s.; and 26 of £1. 14 cases dismissed on payment of costs under Probation of Offenders' Act. 3 cases dismissed.

HOUSING.**NUMBER OF SEPARATE DWELLINGS COMPLETED BY THE CORPORATION DURING 1934 :—**

Whitchawk Valley	176
Crescent Cottages (flats)	4
	<u>180</u>

The following statement shews the number of houses which the Corporation have built since the war :—

	Number completed at end of 1934.
May Road	14
Elm Grove	14
Natal Road (flats)	20
Moulsecomb (including flats and shops)	530
Queen's Park	450
Loder Road and Balfour Road (flats)	56
Nesbitt Road	28
Hereford Street	40
North Moulsecomb (including shops)	394
Freshfield Road	28
Whitehawk Valley (including shops)	1175
Crescent Cottages (flats)	12
Bevendean Estate	72
Rottingdean	30
Turner's Land	110
Lavender Street	3
Patcham built by Steyning East R.D.C. (acquired by Brighton)	40

———— 3016

The work planned but not completed included 48 flats on Woburn Place site.

NUMBER OF HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE BUILDERS :—

	Separate dwellings	Houses converted into HOUSES.	FLATS.	GAIN.
1918	5	—	—	—
1919	—	8	= 17	9
1920	16	11	= 40	29
1921	27	7	= 14	7
1922	5	2	= 10	8
1923	46	14	= 55	41
1924	126	13	= 33	20
1925	156	12	= 24	12
1926	257 (a)	3	= 9	6
1927	331	15	= 36	21
1928	225	9	= 23	14
1929	284	7	= 18	11
1930	290	8	= 29	21
1931	318	15	= 42	27
1932	630 (b)	18	= 52	34
1933	777 (c)	21	= 57	36
1934	794 (d)	20	= 68	48
	<u>4287*</u>			<u>344</u>

Total dwellings ——— 4631

(a) 14 of these were one-room flats. GRAND TOTAL ... 7647

(b) 24 of these were flats contained in 7 buildings.

(c) 67 of these were flats contained in 9 buildings.

(d) 24 of these were flats contained in 2 buildings.

*Total new houses 4,158.

HOUSING TABLES REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4681
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	2317
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	801

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	599
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—*Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) by owners	8
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	157
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	137
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—*Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	23

D.—*Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

CLEARANCE OF UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS.

MOUNT PLEASANT AND PARK PLACE AREA.	ALBION COTTAGES AREA.
KENT'S COURT AND BODLE'S COURT AREA 1.	ALBION STREET AREA.
KENT'S COURT AREA 2.	REGENT COURT AREA.
GERRARD'S COURT AREA.	NORTH STREET AREA.
	MOUNT STREET AREA.

Extracts from Evidence given by Medical Officer of Health at Public Inquiry on 19th June, 1934.

NOTES REGARDING MOUNT PLEASANT.

The depth of the two rows of houses including the width of the street is 58 feet. In the middle of the street the distance from house to house is 14ft. 10ins.

The properties, Nos. 1—11 are about 18ft. 3ins. from front to back, and have an average frontage of about 12 feet. These houses were built prior to 1826.

The houses on the east side abut on to the pathway of Park Place—this causes the yards of these houses to be mostly “open” though small; the houses on the west side of the street have either no open yard or very small enclosed yards with high walls.

Two houses (Nos. 8 and 14) are without yards.

Seven houses (Nos. 1—7) have tiny yards, partly covered in.

Twenty houses are without sinks.

In three cases a yard and W.C. are common to two houses (Nos. 20 and 21, 29 and 30, 38 and 39).

Twenty-two houses are without windows on the staircase.

Thirty-four rooms are without fireplaces.

NOTES REGARDING PARK PLACE.

Nos. 2 to 21 each open into a garden forecourt, 18 feet deep, which leads into a concrete paved inclined passage way, 5ft. 2ins. wide. On the west side of the passage are the back additions and yards of the houses in Mount Pleasant.

Nos. 22 to 29 are houses with basement rooms entirely underground; two of these basement rooms at Nos. 26 and 27 were in use for sleeping in November, 1933; Nos. 24—29 have one room, or a divided room on the ground floor and one room on the first floor; the top rooms of Nos. 24—29, with the exception of No. 28, are approached by very awkward narrow dangerous staircases. Nos. 24 and 29 are used as shops—the shop at No. 24 has been partitioned off, the back part being used as a living room which is so small (7ft. 3ins. by 7ft. 9ins.), that one has to move furniture before being able to approach the staircase. The rooms in the houses (Nos. 22—29) have damp cold walls. The back walls are mostly of brick-bats and certainly in the cases of 22—23 were continued up from an old garden wall.

Yard Space.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 have narrow yards, situated at the sides of the houses and ranging from 3ft. 6ins. to 5ft. in width. Nos. 8 and 9 have a common yard and No. 10 is without a yard. Nos. 11 to 21 inclusive have an average yard space (including the W.C.) of 35 sq. ft.;

all these yards are confined, airless, well-like yards. The yards of Nos. 22—29 are fair-sized, but are situated along the sides of the houses ; that of No. 30 is 4ft. by 13ft. (very confined) and No. 31 is without a yard and is practically a back-to-back house.

Sculleries.—The sculleries of Nos. 2 to 21 are small, dark, low-pitched airless and the houses are badly ventilated.

Scullery Sinks.—Fifteen houses are without sinks, the water tap being in the yard in all these, excepting two where it is in the scullery. At No. 15 there is a stone sink in the yard.

Staircases.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 have central dark, unventilated staircases.

Bedrooms.—(Nos. 2—21 inclusive). There are 67 bedrooms, of which 32 are between 6ft. 7ins. and 7ft. in height and 18 are 6ft. 6ins. or less. 20 of these rooms are without fireplaces ; this is usually the sliproom.

Nos. 68, 69 and 71, EDWARD STREET.

Yard Space.—Nos. 68 and 69 have no yards and that of No. 71 is very enclosed.

NOTES REGARDING KENT'S COURT AND BODLE'S COURT.

The feature of this area is the great congestion of these worn-out and practically back-to-back houses which have low-pitched rooms and confined yards (two houses have no yards) ; none of the houses in Kent's Court have scullery sinks. Each two houses in Kent's Court (Nos. 6 and 7, 8 and 9, 10 and 11) have a common W.C.

On the report of the Town Clerk the Council decided at its meeting on 12th April, 1934, to divide this area into two, the first, Kent's Court and Bodle's Court Area 1 to include Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Kent's Court and 1 and 2, Bodle's Court, and the second to include Nos. 1 and 2, Kent's Court.

NOTES REGARDING GERRARD'S COURT AREA.

The houses are situated in a square at the rear of King Street, which is entered by passage ways from King Street and from Church Street. One house (No. 10) is now used as stores and is not included in the area.

The houses are old and worn out ; all the rooms in the houses, with one exception, are under 7 feet in height—the attics are of much lower pitch.

Nos. 1, 3 and 9 are without scullery sinks and the water tap is in the yard.

Nos. 7 and 8 have a common yard and W.C.

Nos. 11 and 12 have a common yard.

Nos. 1, 2 and 9 have yards of an average of 49 square feet.

No. 3 has a yard with an area of 42 square feet.

NOTES REGARDING ALBION COTTAGES AREA.

The outstanding feature of these houses is the very confined airless tiny back yards.

NOTES REGARDING ALBION STREET AREA.

18—21, Albion Street have a common yard enclosed on all sides by high buildings. These are worn out houses, the west wall of 19—21 being of flint and very damp in places. Nos. 22 and 23 are damp houses with very small confined yards.

NOTES REGARDING REGENT COURT AREA.

These six houses have 24 rooms, 16 of which have a height of less than 7 feet. Only one house has a yard and W.C. Two houses have sinks with taps; the other houses have no sinks and the tenants have to go to the end of the court-yard for their water. The W.C.'s of five houses are close together at the end of the public court.

These houses are practically back-to-back houses.

NOTES REGARDING NORTH STREET AREA.

These houses are back-to-back houses with low-pitched rooms. The houses have a common wash-house, and a common water tap. There are two W.C.'s for the three houses.

NOTES REGARDING MOUNT STREET AREA.

These houses have dark sculleries opening on to very enclosed tiny back yards. The conditions are aggravated by the proximity of the houses in Lavender Street, the back additions of which abut on the houses, the distance between the back main walls of the Mount Street and Lavender Street houses being only some 7 feet. The back bedroom is not properly ventilated, the door and window being on the same side and there being no flue.

Vital Statistics over the period 1921-1931 inclusive.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	DEATH RATES FROM :	
				Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Phthisis.
Combined Rates of Areas.	31·01	19·54	82·20	4·67	1·69
Brighton ...	15·07	13·48	61·0	1·61	·88

Tables showing how the 106 houses in the areas are occupied.

No. of Persons per house.	Empty houses	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
No. of houses	3	7	20	20	20	10	10	6	5	2	2	1	106
Persons ...	—	7	40	60	80	50	60	42	40	18	20	11	428

No. of families per house.	Empty houses.	1	2	3	Total.
No. of houses ...	3	92	9	2	106
Families ...	—	92	18	6	116

WILLIAM STREET AND HENRY STREET (Nos. 1 and 2) AREAS.

Extracts from evidence given by the Medical Officer of Health at Public Inquiry on the 18th September, 1934.

NOTES REGARDING THE AREAS.

William Street is 590 feet long and the houses are four-storied, with parapets some 28 feet above the pavement level ; the width of the roadway is 16 feet and the distance between the houses only 32 feet. The west side of Henry Street adds to the airlessness and congestion of the site, its yard surface being 4 feet above that of William Street, and its stores, stables, garages, workshops and Mission Hall, mostly high buildings, occupying the whole of their curtilages. The depth of the properties on the east side of William Street and the west side of Henry Street is only 60 feet.

A very bad feature of the houses in William Street is the living room basements, 18 out of 25 being less than 7 feet in height, some being only 6ft. 2ins. in height, and the height of the ceiling above the street being 1 or 2 feet. These basements have narrow areas, some 2ft. 9ins. in width in front, and abut direct on the ground at the back to about the height of their ceilings; only three of these basements have direct ventilation into the yards.

Back Addition Rooms.

The heights of the sliprooms over the back room on the ground floor of the houses in William Street are as follows :—

No. of House.	1st Floor.	2nd Floor.
No. 34	6' 10"	5' 10" to 6' 8"
„ 35	6' 10"	5' 10" to 6' 7"
„ 38	7' 3"	
„ 42	4' 10" to 7' 0"	
„ 43	4' 10" to 7' 0"	
„ 44	5' 5" to 7' 2"	
„ 45	5' 4" to 7' 4"	
„ 47	4' 5" to 6' 6"	
„ 51	6' 0" to 7' 0"	
„ 57	7' 11"	
„ 58	6' 6"	5' 0" to 6' 6"

Other houses have back bedrooms as follows :—

No. of House.	First Floor.	Second Floor.
No. 37	Additional rooms (3 stories) are said to have been built 20-25 years ago (reduced the depth of yard to 8' 2").	
„ 39	6' 10"	
„ 40	6' 11"	5' 10" to 7' 10"— average—6' 11"
„ 46	2 rooms—5' 11" and 6' 9"	
„ 48	5' 6" to 6' 6"	
„ 52	6' 8"	
„ 53	6' 6"	
„ 54	2 rooms—7' 2" and 7' 10"	Part of main building. 7' 0"
„ 55	7' 8"	
„ 56	7' 6"	

Yard Spaces (William Street).

The depths of the yards are usually 10 to 12 feet.

No. 39 has a narrow yard (5ft. 2ins.), with high buildings of Henry Street at the back.

No. 53 has a yard space of about 72 square feet.

No. 54 „ „ „ 50 „ „ (not including short passage to W.C.).

No. 55 „ „ „ 90 „ „

No. 56 „ „ „ 86 „ „ (not including W.C.).

No. 57 has part of the small yard covered in.

No. 58. The yard space is a narrow passage way 19ft. 8ins. long by less than 3 feet wide.

Absence of Scullery Sink.

Fifteen of the houses in William Street are without scullery sinks ; in 11 of these the taps are in the yard, two are in the scullery and one has a tap both in the basement area and yard, while another has the tap in the front area.

With regard to the houses in Henry Street :—

No. 6 has neither sufficient light or ventilation and is a damp house.

No. 13 is a house of low-pitched rooms opening on to a small yard.

No. 16 is a dilapidated house, without a yard, situated over a garage ; it adds to the congestion of the area.

Nos. 20, 21 and 22 are houses with low-pitched rooms opening on to a narrow yard (Closing Order—14th April, 1910).

AREA No. 2.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Henry Street are houses with very confined yards ; the rooms of Nos. 1 and 2, Henry Street are low-pitched.

Vital Statistics over the period 1921-1931, inclusive.

	Birth Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Death Rate.	DEATH RATES FROM :	
				Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Brighton	15.07	61	13.48	1.61	.88
Hanover Ward	20.51	64	14.59	2.01	1.21
William Street and Henry Street (Areas 1 and 2)	33.00	102	21.21	3.37	3.03

The sum of the figures for 11 years for the combined areas is necessarily small and does not exclude the element of chance ; still, the high infantile mortality, the doubling of the death-rate from bronchitis and pneumonia and the trebling of the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis point strongly to unhealthy environment. From figures for the last 33 years taken out for Brighton and for the houses in William Street included in the areas, the death-rate for bronchitis and pneumonia was for Brighton 1.98 and for William Street 4.72. These figures, dealing with larger numbers of deaths over a longer period, go to confirm the increased prevalence of bronchitis and pneumonia in Nos. 34-58, William Street, and deaths from these diseases have been found more numerous in every unhealthy area in Brighton that I have represented.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

House refuse is removed once a week throughout the year, except that in July, August and September refuse is removed twice a week from blocks of flats, boarding houses, hotels, restaurants and the more congested poorer districts.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The following is a summary of work undertaken during the year :—

1,514 baits were laid ; 112 dead rats were actually seen in addition to 48 rats trapped in sewers.

During the year we examined the drains and frontages of 22 houses where rats were complained of ; defects found in the sewers or drains were remedied.

FOOD.**MILK SUPPLY.**

Table shewing number of persons and premises registered for the sale of milk :—

	On Register 1st January, 1934.	New registra- tions during 1934.	Removed from Register during 1934.	On Register 31st Decem- ber, 1934.
No. of dairymen	106	12	17	101
No. of dairies	149	4	8	145*
No. of cow-keepers (not selling milk by retail) ...	7	—	—	7
Persons registered for sale of milk only in sealed bottles or cartons (including ster- ilized milk)	153	56	29	180

*This figure includes 16 cowsheds.

ACTION TAKEN AS TO TUBERCULOUS MILK AND TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

During the year 77 samples of milk (primary) were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and in 3 samples (3·9 per cent.) tubercle bacilli were found. Of the 77 primary samples, 5 were from pasteurised milk, all of which gave negative results, therefore the percentage of raw milk samples giving tubercle bacilli was 4·1. In one case no result was obtained, the guinea pig having died from some cause other than tubercle.

After veterinary examination of the herds concerned, 23 further samples of milk (secondary) were taken and submitted for examination.

Investigations by the local authorities concerned, resulted in nine cows being dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The following is a summary of the farms concerned :—

Four cows from one farm.

Three cows from one farm.

Two cows from one farm.

Of the nine cows slaughtered all were found on post-mortem examination to be affected with tubercle, the disease in five cases being advanced.

				Number of animals.	
				Inspected.	Found diseased.
Cows in milk	...	...	...	157	9
Dry cows	...	...	...	16	—
Other bovine	...	...	...	—	—

NOTIFICATIONS TO COUNTY COUNCILS OF TUBERCLE FOUND IN CALVES AND PIGS SLAUGHTERED IN BRIGHTON.

Infected calves.—Letters were sent to the County Council regarding 20 calves from 19 sources slaughtered in Brighton, and found on post-mortem examination to be tuberculous. Investigations were conducted by the local authorities, with the following results :—

At 11 of the 19 farms no tuberculous cow was found; in one instance the calf having been placed in the market by a dealer, the cow could not be traced.

At the remaining 8 farms the following results were obtained :—

One cow dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order...	... 7 farms.
One cow sold in market for butchering, and condemned on post-mortem examination	... .. 1 farm.

Infected pigs.—Letters were also sent to local authorities regarding three batches of pigs, the pigs being affected with tubercle suspected to be caused by milk feeding, and one similar letter was received from the County Council. No infected cow was found in any case.

(For information as to administration in Brighton of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, see page 48).

NUMBER OF LICENCES GRANTED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Under the above Order, there were thirty-two dairies licensed to sell “Certified” or highest grade milk; eighteen to sell “Grade A Tuberculin Tested” milk, and sixteen to sell “Grade A” milk.

Five dairies were licensed for the production of “pasteurised” milk, and this milk is on sale at their fifteen depots. Fourteen licences for the sale of “pasteurised” milk were also issued. The proportion of milk pasteurised before sale in Brighton is estimated at 50 per cent., and this is all to the good seeing that 4·1 per cent. of raw milks examined shewed living tubercle bacilli.

One farm was licensed for the production of “Certified” milk, and one farm for the production of “Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested)” milk.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. CERTIFIED MILK.

Eleven samples of “Certified” milk were submitted to bacteriological examination, with the following results :—

Less than 30,000 bacteria per c.c. and B. Coli absent in	
1/10th c.c.	... .. 7 samples.
Less than 30,000 bacteria per c.c., but B. Coli present in	
1/10th c.c.	... .. 3 samples.
Over 30,000 bacteria per c.c. and B. Coli absent in 1/10th c.c.	1 sample.

PASTEURISED MILK.

Seven samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to bacteriological examination.

Three samples reached the standard for pasteurised milk and contained less than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

The bacterial count for the remaining four samples was as follows :—

1,440,000 ; 414,000 ; 147,000 ; 107,000
bacteria per c.c. respectively.

RAW MILK.

Three samples of raw milk were submitted to bacteriological examination.

Two samples gave counts respectively of 5,000 and 27,000 bacteria per c.c. and no coli in 1/100th c.c.

The third sample had a count of 42,000 bacteria per c.c., but failed on account of coli being present in each of three tubes of 1/100th c.c.

Nine samples from "individual" cows were examined for streptococci, etc., and the milk was excluded from use until the condition cleared up.

ICE CREAM.

Eighteen samples of ice cream were submitted to bacteriological examination, with the following results :—

Less than 100,000 bacteria per c.c. and no B. Coli in
1/100th c.c. ... 6 samples.

Less than 100,000 bacteria per c.c. but B. Coli present in
1/100th c.c. ... 5 samples.

The remaining 7 samples gave individual results as below :—

<i>Bacteria per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli in 1/100th c.c.</i>
324,000	absent
504,000	present
1,520,000	present
2,000,000	present
2,500,000	present
3,200,000	present
3,500,000	absent

These high counts led to visits to the places of manufacture, and improvements in conditions were effected.

FOOD and DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Samples examined.

MILK.

A.—From all sources.

Total samples, 204. Formal, 180. Informal, 24.

B.—Wholesale samples in course of delivery, 46.

Average milk fat over samples examined ... 3·28%

No. of samples below standard ... 9, or 5·1%

Samples deficient in fat, 4 ; in solids not fat, 2 ; in fat,
and in solids not fat, 3.

C.—Retail samples from Shops and Roundsmen, 146.

Average milk fat over samples examined ... 3·49%

No. of samples below standard ... 17, or 8·6%

Samples deficient in fat, 11 ; in solids not fat, 6.

D.—Samples from Institutions, 8.

Average milk fat over samples examined ... 3·26%

No. of samples below standard ... 2, or 25%

Samples deficient in fat, 2.

E.—Separated Milks, 4.

No. of samples below standard (deficient in solids not fat) 1, or 25%

All samples were examined for preservatives, but in no case was preservative found.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No prosecution was instituted under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Two persons were summoned under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, for selling milk in bottles which had not been filled and closed on registered premises: they were fined £1 and 10s. respectively.

DRUGS.

Eight samples of drugs were purchased. The samples were :—

Iodine, 3.

Friars Balsam, 5.

All were genuine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forty-one miscellaneous samples, as under, were purchased :—

Butter ...	...	...	...	6	Jellies	...	...	...	4
Chocolates	...	...	...	1	Oatmeal	...	...	...	3
Cocoa	...	...	...	5	Porridge Oats	...	...	...	3
Coffee ...	...	...	...	3	Vinegar	...	...	...	10
Eggs ...	...	...	...	1	Whiskey	...	...	...	1
Gelatine	...	...	...	4					

One sample of vinegar was deficient in acetic acid 24.2 per cent.

The vendor, recently started in business with very little knowledge, purchased fresh quantity from a different wholesale source.

One informal sample of oatmeal contained cobwebs, chips of wood, maggots and sacking. A subsequent formal sample was found to be satisfactory, and the storage tin clean. The fault apparently lay with the wholesaler, the second sample being a fresh purchase.

PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD REGULATIONS.

Seventy-two samples of food were examined, mainly for the detection of prohibited preservatives and colouring matter. The samples were as follows :—

Dairy Cream	...	...	...	14	Tinned Peas	...	...	...	5
Cream Cake	...	...	...	1	Meat Pies	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream	...	...	...	18	Sausages	...	...	...	10
Dried Fruits	...	...	...	8	Sausage Rolls	...	...	...	2
Jam	...	...	...	5	Mineral Waters	...	...	...	7

One sample of sausages contained preservative within a permissible amount, but notice was not exhibited or given to the purchaser. The vendor was cautioned.

One sample of dried fruits was found to be mildewed. The stock was examined, and 93lbs. destroyed.

Four samples of mineral waters were found unsatisfactory by reason of unclean bottles. The factory was visited and notice served to provide better bottle washing facilities.

The eighteen samples of ice cream were examined for bacterial count (for results see page 45) and for quality.

The percentages of milk fat present ranged from 1 per cent. to 10 per cent. The poorest in milk fat was one of the worst bacteriologically whilst the richest had a low count, and was free from B.Coli. Milk fat averaged over the eighteen samples 4.29 per cent.

There is no standard for ice cream, but the Public Analyst gives as his opinion a minimum of 5 per cent. of milk fat to justify the title "ice cream." Twelve samples were below this suggested standard. All the samples were free from preservative.

FOOD SURRENDERED FROM MARKETS AND SHOPS.

Beef (imported)	4477 lbs.	Calves feet	8
„ (English)	380 „	„ livers	10 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb (Imported)	279 „	Turkeys	32 carcasses.
„ „ „ (English)	25 „	Chickens	4 „
Veal	92 „	Rabbits	2 „
Pork	79 „	Sausage casings	40 lbs.
Bacon	101 „	Eggs	282 doz.
Suet and fat	395 „	„ Tinned	3 tins.
Ox Livers	82 „	Tinned meats	91 lbs.
Other ox organs	132 „	„ milk	48 tins.
Ox tails	18 „	Cheese	140 lbs.
Lambs' livers	385 „	Fish	15 „
Other organs	6 „	Dried fruit	93 „
Pigs' kidneys	14 „	Grapes	3 barrels.
Calves' heads	5	Apples	2 boxes.

FISH MARKET.

During the year the following unsound fish was surrendered in the Fish Market and destroyed :—

Wet Fish	6 tons 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.
Dry Fish	1 ton 11 cwt.
Lobsters, Prawns and Shrimps	1 ton 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.
Shell Fish	— 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

No food was seized during the year.

DISEASE IN MEAT.

Description.	Number of Animals or parts of Animals.	
	At the Public Abattoir.	In Private Slaughter Houses.
*Beasts (whole carcase, including internal organs) ...	25	3
„ Fore-quarters	10	1
„ Heads	132	2
„ Tongues	69	1
„ Lungs	245	5
„ Hearts	26	4
„ Livers	286	9
„ Other organs	150	3
Calves (whole carcase, including internal organs) ...	9	2
„ Fore-quarters	—	—
„ Heads	2	—
„ Tongues	2	—
„ Lungs	37	4
„ Hearts	32	—
„ Livers	38	1
„ Other organs	66	2
Sheep (whole carcase, including internal organs) ...	1	—
„ Fore-quarters	1	—
„ Heads	1	—
„ Tongues	1	—
„ Lungs	32	1
„ Hearts	4	—
„ Livers	262	5
„ Other organs	11	—
Pigs (whole carcase, including internal organs) ...	40	—
„ Fore-quarters	1	1
„ Heads	455	—
„ Tongues	272	—
„ Lungs	1305	1
„ Hearts	703	1
„ Livers	1249	—
„ Other organs	1206	—

*In addition, fourteen cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, eleven of the carcasses being totally condemned.

The above table shows unsound meat condemned for all reasons, including tuberculosis. The number of animals slaughtered at the Brighton Abattoir, and found to have been affected with tuberculosis is separately shown in the following table :—

Animals killed at Brighton Abattoir.			Total number of Animals affected with Tuberculosis.	Percentage.	Whole Carcase Condemned	Percentage.
Beasts	...	2616	342	13.1	22	0.90
Calves	...	4831	36	0.7	7	0.14
Sheep & Lambs	...	13574	—	—	—	—
Pigs	...	16354	641	3.9	33	0.20

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT.

Condemned carcasses after being carbolised, are sold by the owner to soap manufacturers, the owner is also allowed to take away the hides.

Small portions of carcase, organs, and whole carcasses in anthrax, swine fever, foot and mouth disease, etc., are burned in the destructor which adjoins the Abattoir.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Under the above Order, six premises were reported to the Veterinary Officer. As a consequence of visits and inspections of the herds fourteen cows were destroyed.

					<i>No. of animals</i>	
					<i>Inspected.</i>	<i>Found diseased.</i>
Cows in milk	...	...	...	...	133	9
Dry cows	...	...	...	...	18	5
Other bovine	...	...	...	...	—	—
					—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	151	14
					—	—

Upon post-mortem examination, eleven cows were found to be affected with advanced tuberculosis within the meaning of the Order, and three were found to be affected with tuberculosis, not being advanced tuberculosis. The total compensation due to the owners was £62 15s. 0d.

Nett salvage, after deduction of expenses incurred in and for the purpose of slaughter, amounted to £13 11s. 10d.

Of the fourteen cows destroyed, six had tuberculosis of the udder, three were infected with tuberculosis, not including tuberculosis of the udder, and five tuberculous emaciation.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1908.

Nine suspected outbreaks were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture. Two cases were confirmed.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

No case of Foot-and-Mouth Disease occurred in the Borough.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Six samples were taken under the Act ; all of them being samples of ground oats.

Five samples were satisfactory. One sample was unsatisfactory by reason of containing 8 to 10 per cent. of cereal meal other than oats. The vendor was cautioned.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act, which came into operation on January 1st, 1934, replaces, in Brighton, byelaws which had been in force since December, 1922.

Both the act and the byelaws had for their object the extension of humane methods of slaughtering. Under the Act the slaughtering of sheep is only compulsory where the Local Authority has adopted the resolution applying humane slaughtering to sheep. This resolution was adopted in Brighton.

Since December, 1922, no animal has been slaughtered in Brighton for food without previously being stunned with mechanical weapons except those animals killed by the Jewish Rabbi for the Jewish Community, and those are specially exempted by the law.

The 1933 Act requires the licensing of slaughtermen by the Local Authority, and only fit and proper persons, aged 18 years or over, may be so licensed. During 1934, 65 slaughtermen were licensed in Brighton under the Act, and the licensing in all cases was for a period of three years from the 1st January, 1934, unless revoked in the meantime.

THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS RELATING TO SHOPS, FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, BAKEHOUSES, AND OUTWORKERS.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF PREMISES ON THE REGISTERS, DEC. 31st, 1934.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

						Factories.	Work-shops.	Out-workers.
Railway Locomotive and Carriage Works	...					1	—	—
Motors, Cycles, and Coach Works	...	...				54	109	—
Smiths, Electrical and Metal Workers	...					52	88	—
Laundries, Dyers and Cleaners	...	...	...			29	38	—
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	2	71	174
Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel	...					8	194	71
Boots, Leather Goods and Boot Repairs	...					68	98	26
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	63	36	—
Preparation of Food and Drink	...	...	...			140	29	—
Building Trades	...	...	...	...	...	31	197	—
Furnishing Trades	...	...	...	...	...	29	151	19
Firewood and Saw Mills	...	...	...			22	2	—
Printers, Bookbinders and Bagmakers	...	...				51	6	—
Photographers	...	...	...	...	...	2	37	—
Jewellers, Watchmakers, Opticians and Electro Platers	...	...	...	...	...	12	57	—
Florists, Natural and Artificial	...	...	...			—	18	—
Hairworkers and Wigmaking	...	...	...			—	16	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	31	89	1
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	594	1236	291

WORKPLACES.

Public Garages	...	...	...	...	122
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	155
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	27
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	13
Total	...	...	...	...	317

OCCUPIED SHOPS.

Sale of :—

WEARING APPAREL,	including Drapers, Milliners, Furriers, Costumiers, Tailors, Hosiers, Boots and Second-hand Clothes Dealers	...	924
PROVISIONS	Grocers, Bakers, Butchers, Green-grocers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Dairies, etc.	... ..	1401
REFRESHMENTS	Restaurants, Licensed Houses and Tea-rooms and Off-Licences	... ..	755
FURNITURE	Furniture and Antiques, Ironmongers, China, Glass and Hardware, Pictures, Frames, and Musical Instruments, Electricians and Wireless	... ..	457
OTHER ARTICLES	Hairdressers, Jewellers, Photographers, Chemists, Coal Merchants, Cycle and Motor Accessories, Builders' Merchants		934
	DEPARTMENTAL STORES...	... ..	19
MIXED SHOPS	including Confectioners, Tobacconists, News-agents, Stationers, Bazaars and Miscellaneous	... ..	890
OFFICES, WAREHOUSES	and other business premises	... ..	598
			5978
UNOCCUPIED SHOPS	...	... ..	98
<hr/>			
Total premises under the Factory and Workshops Acts		...	2438
,, ,, under Shops Acts, etc.		... ..	6076
Total premises			8514

INSPECTIONS.

Factories	... ..	206
Workshops	... ..	523
Workplaces	... ..	364
Shops	... ..	6211
		6211
(Bakehouses included above—220)		7304

Notices have been served in respect of non-compliance with the various Acts as follows :—

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

Notices <i>re</i> sending in lists of Outworkers	117
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Sanitary defects in Factories and Workshops.

Workrooms overcrowded, badly ventilated, or in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Drains and sanitary conveniences unsuitable, defective or foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Premises without sufficient or separate conveniences for the use of each sex	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses not complying with special regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Sanitary defects in Shops and Warehouses.

Drains and sanitary conveniences unsuitable, defective or foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Premises dirty or with foul accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Premises damp, roofs leaky or waste pipes defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Premises without proper receptacles for trade refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Premises without sufficient or separate sanitary conveniences for the use of each sex	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Notices served under section 72 P.H. Act, 1925, relating to precautions against contamination of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

MEAT REGULATIONS.

Warning letters <i>re</i> non-compliance with Articles 19, 20 and 21 relating to stalls, shops and transport	4
--	-----	-----	-----	---

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

Failing to mark imported foods :—

Written cautions and circulars	...	...	...	...	51
Verbal cautions	...	...	...	...	43

Printed Notices and warning letters re breaches of the Shops Acts.

Failing to exhibit the prescribed notice <i>re</i> Assistants' Half-Holiday	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Failing to exhibit the prescribed notice <i>re</i> Employment of Young Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Failing to comply with the Half-Holiday Closing Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

Warning letters respecting cleanliness, ventilation and sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total notices under all Acts	...	...	...	...	...	761

Orders served on Occupiers of Shops :—

Half-holiday and Early Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	132
Summer Extension Orders	...	...	...	...	193
Christmas Suspension Orders	...	...	...	...	40
Notification of new workshops sent in by H.M. Inspector	...				23
(Of these 11 were already on the register).					
Notification of workshops and factories to H.M. Inspector wherein Abstracts were not shewn	...	...	...	...	—
Reports on means of escape in case of fire where more than 40 persons were employed	...	...	...	...	1

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

9 Visits were made to premises in which Rag Flock is used.

OUTWORKERS.

Lists sent in by employers	...	...	...	...	...	123
„ „ from other districts	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of names on lists	...	...	...	...	...	504
„ „ registered outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	290
Inspection of outworkers' rooms	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of outworkers' names sent to other authorities					...	27

COMPLAINTS.

Public Health and Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	149
Complaints from H.M. Inspector of Factories	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ to „ „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	2

During the year 312 new businesses have opened, 37 of which were entirely new shops, whilst 33 shops have been demolished in connection with street improvements.

PROSECUTIONS.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

Failing to close shops on Weekly Half-Holiday : 6 persons were summoned with the following results :—one fine of £1 ; three of 10s. ; one of 5s. and one case dismissed.

Failing to exhibit notice under Section 10 (1) :—one person fined 5s.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

Failing to close shops at time stated in Sections 1 and 2 ; seven persons were summoned with the following results :—four fines of 10s. ; two cases dismissed on payment of costs under Probation of Offenders' Act ; one case dismissed.

Failing to close shop at time stated in Order made under Section 6 :—one person was fined 10s.

PETITIONS UNDER SHOPS ACTS, 1912 TO 1928.

Orders were made in accordance with petitions presented permitting extension during the four summer months of the general closing hours in a defined central area for Booksellers, Stationers, Newsagents, Fancy Goods Dealers, Fruiterers, Florists and Greengrocers, also the two Piers.

Two petitions were received from greengrocers, fruiterers and florists in the districts of Rottingdean and Patcham to extend the provisions of Section 4 of the Shops Act, 1912, relating to the Weekly Half-Holiday, to these districts. A vote was taken by the occupiers of the shops affected, but the necessary two-thirds did not vote in favour of the Order.

A Suspension Order was made exempting all shops from closing on the weekly half-holiday from December 3rd to the 22nd.

TABLE REQUIRED BY HOME OFFICE.

1.—*Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

Premises.	Number of	
	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	206	} Including Notices <i>re</i> Out- workers' Lists
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	523	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	364	
Total	1093	209

2.—*Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				}
Want of cleanliness	65	65	—	
Want of ventilation	3	3	—	
Overcrowding	—	—	—	
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	
Other nuisances	12	12	—	
Sanitary accommodation {	1	—	—	
	8	8	—	
	3	3	—	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).	2	—	2	
Total	94	91	2	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

TABLE I.

YEAR.	Population.	REGISTERED BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.		Nett.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
									Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Crude Rate.
1934 ...	147,050	2179	1916	13·03	2133	14·51	363	163	111	58	1933	13·15

Total Live Births notified numbered 2,198 ; (1) by doctors, 275 ; (2) by midwives, 1,844 ; (3) by parents, 39 ; by (1 and 2) 28 ; by (1 and 3) 5 ; by (2 and 3) 7.

In addition to above, 92 stillbirths were notified, 72 by midwives, 19 by doctors and 1 by parent.

65 notifications were received only after warning letters to the parents.

TABLE II.

Name of Ward.	Total Number of Births.	Number of Deaths during 1934, from							
		All causes.	Under one Year of age.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
King's Cliff ...	113 (9)	118	6	—	—	9	—	10	—
Queen's Park ...	114 (5)	139	6	1	—	9	1	13	1
Pier ...	100 (2)	127	8	2	—	6	1	9	—
Pavilion ...	16 (—)	41	3	—	—	4	—	3	—
Regency ...	41 (3)	77	3	—	—	2	—	16	2
West ...	29 (2)	92	1	—	1	—	1	7	—
Montpelier ...	80 (1)	87	4	—	—	2	2	5	2
St. Nicholas' ...	104 (2)	91	8	3	—	7	1	6	1
St. John's... ..	133 (—)	130	6	2	—	9	3	12	2
Hanover ...	118 (1)	105	9	4	—	11	1	3	2
St. Peter's ...	55 (—)	82	5	—	—	3	—	9	1
Elm Grove ...	110 (1)	114	8	—	—	2	2	10	3
Lewes Road ...	82 (—)	83	6	1	—	3	—	7	2
Moulsecoomb ...	145 (2)	85	7	1	—	10	—	6	1
Preston Park ...	89 (4)	141	4	—	—	7	—	7	1
Hollingbury ...	136 (7)	132	6	—	1	8	3	6	1
Preston ...	70 (2)	147	5	—	—	4	3	10	1
Patcham ...	55 (2)	49	4	1	—	4	1	3	1
Rottingdean ...	253 (2)	86	10	1	1	6	2	6	1
Address not known	—	*16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mothers confined in but not belonging to Brighton in Private Houses, 11; Nursing Homes, 19; Maternity Hospital, 265; New Sussex Hospital, 11; Albion Hill Home, 27; Poor Law Institution, 2; Sussex County Hospital, 1.	336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2179 (45)	1933	111	16	3	106	21	148	22

The figures in brackets represent Brighton children born in Nursing Homes. 254 Brighton children were born in the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, 6 in the New Sussex Hospital, and 223 in the Poor Law Institution; the births have been allocated to the Ward in which the mother lived.

The total births in the Poor Law Institution was 225 (legitimate 152; illegitimate 73).

*Of these, 6 died in Brighton Poor Law Institution, 6 in the Brighton Borough Mental Hospital and 4 were found dead.

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1934—*Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.		1-2 Weeks.		2-3 Weeks.		3-4 Weeks.		Total under 4 weeks.	1-2 Months.		2-3 Months.		3-4 Months.		4-5 Months.		5-6 Months.		6-7 Months.		7-8 Months.		8-9 Months.		9-10 Months.		10-11 Months.		11-12 Months.		Tot a Deaths under one Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Otitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diseases of the larynx ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho-pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of the buccal cavity, pharynx, etc. ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Diarrhoea and enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intestinal obstruction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Diseases of the kidney and annexa ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Spina bifida and meningocele ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital malformation of heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other congenital malformations ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital debility ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth ...	2	1	1	4	...	2	1	1	11
Injury at birth ...	9	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Atelectasis ...	4	3	4	7
...	4	1	4	5

TABLE III. — (continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.		1-2 Weeks.		2-3 Weeks.		3-4 Weeks.		Total under 4 weeks.		1-2 Months.		2-3 Months.		3-4 Months.		4-5 Months.		5-6 Months.		6-7 Months.		7-8 Months.		8-9 Months.		9-10 Months.		10-11 Months.		11-12 Months.		Total Deaths under one Year.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Icterus neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Accidental mechanical suffocation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Inattention at birth ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Violent deaths of unstated nature ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Total ...	29	23	3	2	1	1	1	1	34	26	8	4	4	1	3	4	3	—	3	1	1	1	5	—	2	1	3	—	2	2	3	1	111

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages	AGES AT DEATH.														Total.	M.	F.
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85		
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
II.—CANCER AND OTHER TUMOURS—																		
Cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx ...	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	1	1
Cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum ...	142	73	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	6	29	14	18	1
Cancer of the respiratory organs ...	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...
Cancer of the uterus ...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...
Cancer of other female genital organs ...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	1
Cancer of the breast ...	36	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of the male genito-urinary organs ...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	9	...	...
Cancer of the skin ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Cancer of other organs ...	13	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	...
Non-malignant tumours ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tumours of undetermined nature ...	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...
III.—RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION AND OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES—																		
Rheumatic fever ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Chronic rheumatism ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatoid arthritis, Osteoarthritis ...	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.												
		Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
XI.—DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILD BIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE—														
Puerperal sepsis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other toxæmias of pregnancy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Accidents of childbirth ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
XII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE—														
Carbuncle ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMO- TION—														
Acute infective osteomyelitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS—														
Spina bifida and meningocele	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital malformation of heart ...	7	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other congenital malforma- tions ...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.																
		Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 +
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
XV.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY—																		
Congenital debility	11	8	3	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	28	13	15	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	7	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	5	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Icterus neonatorum	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases peculiar to infancy	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVI.—OLD AGE—																		
Senile dementia	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other forms of senile decay...	135	52	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	34	10
XVII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE—																		
Suicide by solid or liquid poisons and corrosive substances	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Suicide by poisonous gas	16	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	5	2	...	...
Suicide by hanging	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Suicide by drowning	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide by jumping from high place	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Homicide	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.																																
	Total Deaths at all Ages		Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 +														
	M.	F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.														
Deaths from Violence—(cont.)																																	
Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...											
Accidental burns ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Accidental mechanical suffocation ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental drowning...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...											
Accidental injury by fall, crushing, etc. ...	28	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	3	...	2	1								
Other forms of accidental violence ...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Violent deaths of unstated nature (<i>i.e.</i> , accidental, suicidal, etc.) ...	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...											
Execution ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Total ...	1933	922	1011	60	51	12	4	1	5	5	3	—	1	9	9	8	4	11	19	33	29	44	34	90	83	171	156	225	222	188	271	56	112

APPENDIX I.

RECORD OF CLEARANCE OF UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS IN BRIGHTON TO 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

(I) AREAS.

ARTIZANS AND LABOURERS DWELLINGS IMPROVEMENT ACTS, 1875 TO 1885.

- (1) *Borough of Brighton Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Scheme*, 1889. (1½ acres).

Comprised—Little St. James' Street, Lodge Buildings, Rock Court, Paradise Cottages, seven houses in St. James' Street, eight houses in Edward Street, Victoria Mews.

106 dwellings and 25 other buildings demolished.

329 persons displaced.

Representation by M.O.H., dated 26th December, 1888. Scheme made by Council on 27th September, 1889. Public Inquiry held by Inspector from Local Government Board on 28th February, 1890. Scheme confirmed by Local Government Board on 2nd June, 1890.

Site was sold by Corporation—St. James' Avenue being built on it.

No persons of the working classes were re-housed on site ; 150 displaced persons were re-housed on Ewart Street site, purchased in connection with Cumberland Place Area Scheme ; 179 found their own accommodation.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

- (2) *Borough of Brighton Working Classes Dwellings Improvement Scheme*, 1890. (3 acres).

Comprised—Cumberland Place, Thomas Street, Chesterfield Street, Chesterfield Court, Derby Place, 16 houses in Edward Street, 8 houses in Carlton Hill.

197 dwellings and 17 other buildings demolished.

1,113 persons displaced.

Representation by M.O.H. under Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, dated 26th April, 1877. Scheme made by Council on 6th February, 1878 ; following which Borough Surveyor was instructed to submit plans and estimates, and this was done on 1st January, 1880, but scheme was not proceeded with further. Second representation by M.O.H., under same Acts, was dated 1st May, 1890. Third representation by M.O.H. under Housing of the Working Classes Act, was dated 21st October, 1890. New scheme made by Council on 30th October, 1890. Public inquiry held by Inspector from Local Government Board on 11th March, 1891. Scheme confirmed by Local Government Board on 4th June, 1891.

Site was sold by Corporation—White Street and Blaker Street being built on it.

552 displaced persons were re-housed on site and 561 on Ewart Street site ; this latter had been purchased by Corporation, and sold subject to houses built to plans approved by them being erected on it.

(3) *Brighton Corporation Working Classes Dwellings Improvement Scheme, 1898.* (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres).

Comprised—Spa Street, Egremont Street, Park Mews, Park Dairy,
2 houses in Park Hill, 10 houses in Edward Street.

180 dwellings and 29 other buildings demolished.

725 persons displaced.

Representation by M.O.H. under Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, dated 26th April, 1877. Scheme made by Council on 6th February, 1878; following which Borough Surveyor was instructed to submit plans and estimates and this was done on 1st January, 1880, but scheme was not proceeded with further. Second representation by M.O.H. under Housing of the Working Classes Act, dated 10th March, 1898. New scheme made by Council on 20th October, 1898. Confirmed by Local Government Board in May, 1899.

Site was retained by Corporation who built Tillstone Street on it.

377 displaced persons were re-housed in Tillstone Street, 168 in St. Helen's Road and 180 in Dewe Road; these last two streets being built by the Corporation on sites presented to them in the Jubilee year 1897 for the purpose of erecting working class dwellings thereon.

HOUSING ACTS, 1890 TO 1919.

Upper Bedford Street Area. (11 acres).

Comprised—8 to 28, Mount Street; 96, Edward Street; 2, 4, 6, 64 and 66, Eastern Road; 1 to 11, Montague Place; 62, 62a and 63, St. James' Street; 6 to 25, 27 to 39, and 41, Upper Bedford Street; Lavender Street, Laurel Row, Warwick Street, Essex Cottages, Essex Street, Essex Place, Hereford Street, Paradise Street, Montague Street, Bedford Buildings, Crescent Cottages, Manchester Row, Somerset Street, Edwin Place.

491 dwellings and 63 other buildings.

1,987 persons (1,372 adults and 615 children) to be displaced.

Representation by M.O.H., dated 15th October, 1919; considered by Council on 27th November, 1919.

Scheme not made, partly because of the then great need of additional housing accommodation.

(4) *Paradise Street and Hereford Street Improvement Scheme, 1922.* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres).

Comprised—Paradise Street; 5 to 33, Hereford Street; 20 to 24, Upper Bedford Street.

48 dwellings and 11 other buildings demolished.

229 persons (154 adults and 75 children) displaced.

Representation of Upper Bedford Street Area, dated 15th October, 1919, which included this area, was re-considered by Council. Scheme made on 27th July, 1922. Public inquiry held by Inspector from Ministry of Health on 17th October, 1922. Scheme confirmed by Minister on 11th January, 1923.

Site retained by Corporation for re-development. Accommodation for displaced persons to be provided in 22 houses to be built by the Corporation on site and named Hereford Street and in 28 houses to be built by the Corporation in Nesbitt Road.

The actual re-housing of displaced persons from this Scheme and the Hereford Street—Essex Place Scheme was combined.

(5) *Hereford Street and Essex Place Improvement Scheme, 1924.* (1½ acres).

Comprised—34 to 68, Hereford Street ; Essex Place ; 17, 18 and 19, Upper Bedford Street ; 41 to 48, Lavender Street ; 1 and 2, Essex Street.

67 dwellings and 4 other buildings demolished.

385 persons displaced.

Representation of Upper Bedford Street Area, dated 15th October, 1919, which included this area, was re-considered by Council. Scheme made on 29th July, 1923. Public inquiry held by Inspector from Ministry of Health on 16th October, 1923. Scheme not confirmed by Minister owing to legal objection as to form of representation. Re-representation by M.O.H. of this area only was dated 9th April, 1924. New scheme made by Council on 25th April, 1924. Second public inquiry held by Inspector from Ministry on 17th June, 1924. Scheme confirmed by Minister on 27th October, 1924.

Site retained by Corporation for re-development. Accommodation for displaced persons to be provided in houses to be built by the Corporation : 18 on site to complete the new Hereford Street and 60 on Whitehawk Estate (streets were named Whitehawk Road, Hervey Road, Whitehawk Crescent).

The actual re-housing of displaced persons from the Paradise Street—Hereford Street Scheme and this Scheme combined was as follows :—130 on Whitehawk Estate, 33 in new Corporation houses on Queen's Park Estate, 100 in the new houses in Nesbitt Road, 96 in the new Hereford Street, 160 in other houses (mostly owned by Corporation) ; 95 found their own accommodation.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

(6) *Brighton Corporation (Area No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1931.* (0·11 acre).

Comprised—1, 54, 55, 56, 57, Sun Street ; 11, Edward Street.

6 dwellings. 22 persons (16 adults and 6 children) to be displaced.

(7) *Brighton Corporation (Area No. 2) Clearance Order, 1931.* (0·03 acre).

Comprised—51, 52, 53, Sun Street.

3 dwellings. 10 persons (7 adults and 3 children) to be displaced.

(8) *Brighton Corporation (Area No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1931.* (2·56 acres).

Part I.—Lands within the clearance area comprised—17 to 37, 40, 42 to 50, Sun Street ; 29 to 31, William Street ; 1 to 4, 6, 10 to 13, 92, 93, 95, 96, Carlton Hill ; Carlton Court (excluding 2-3, 11, 12) ; Carlton Row, Woburn Place (excluding

31) ; 4 to 12, 14 to 16, 122, 123, 125 to 127, Sussex Street ; 2, 3, 5, 56, 57, Ivory Place ; 1 and 4, Ivory Court ; 1 to 4, Ivory Buildings.

148 dwellings and 8 other buildings.

747 persons (575 adults and 172 children) to be displaced.

Part II.—Lands outside the clearance area comprised—No. 31 and 11 other buildings in Woburn Place ; Nos. 7, 8-9, 14, 16-16a, and 1 other building in Carlton Hill ; Nos. 13, 17, 124, 129 and 3 other buildings in Sussex Street ; Nos. 11, 12, Carlton Court ; No. 32-33, William Street ; 5 other buildings in Carlton Row.

12 dwellings and 20 other buildings.

105 persons (95 adults and 10 children) to be displaced.

(9) *Brighton Corporation (Area No. 3) Clearance Order, 1931.* (0·12 acre).

Comprised—40, 41, 42, Ivory Place ; 5 to 13, Ivory Buildings.

12 dwellings. 52 persons (44 adults and 8 children) to be displaced.

(10) *Brighton Corporation (Area No. 4) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1931.* (0·20 acre).

Part I.—Lands within the clearance area comprised—1 to 5, Circus Street ; Circus Court.

17 dwellings.

72 persons (56 adults and 16 children) to be displaced.

Part II.—Lands outside the clearance area comprised—No. 7 and 6 other buildings in Circus Street.

1 dwelling and 6 other buildings.

3 persons (adults) to be displaced.

(11) *Brighton Corporation (Area No. 5) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1931.* (0·04 acre).

Comprised—7a and 8a, Circus Street.

2 dwellings and 2 other buildings.

14 persons (11 adults and 3 children) to be displaced.

Combined areas (6 to 11) specified above. (3·06 acres).

Parts I. comprised 188 dwellings and 10 other buildings ; 917 persons (709 adults and 208 children).

188 dwellings and 10 other buildings demolished.

917 persons (709 adults and 208 children) displaced.

Parts II. comprised 13 dwellings and 26 other buildings ; 108 persons (98 adults and 10 children).

12 dwellings and 26 other buildings demolished.

82 persons (73 adults and 9 children) displaced.

The dwelling not demolished was 32-33, William Street.

An area which included the properties mentioned, with the exception of Woburn Place, was represented by the M.O.H. under the Housing Act, 1925, on 10th January, 1928. Scheme was made by the Council on 21st June, 1928. Public inquiry held by Inspector from Ministry of Health on 9th and 10th October, 1928, but Scheme was not confirmed by the Minister.

Re-representations by M.O.H. under Housing Act, 1930, as five areas, dated 3rd December, 1930. Six Orders made by Council on 28th May, 1931. Second public inquiry held by Inspector from Ministry on 7th and 8th October, 1931. Slightly modified Orders (as set out) were confirmed by Minister on 15th April, 1932.

Sites of the areas included in the compulsory purchase orders retained by Corporation for re-development. Accommodation for displaced persons to be provided in houses to be built by Corporation: 110 on Tarners Land, situated between Sussex Street and Richmond Street (streets were named Sussex Street, Elmore Road, Tarner Road, Tilbury Way, Richmond Street), and 74 in streets on Whitehawk Estate named Nuthurst Road, Piltown Road, Wiston Road.

The actual re-housing of the displaced persons was as follows:— 515 on Tarner's Land, 244 on Whitehawk Estate, 60 in other Corporation houses; 180 found their own accommodation.

(12) *Brighton Corporation (Nelson Row and Nelson Place Area) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1933.*

Part I.—Lands within the clearance area comprised—1 to 8, 9 to 11, 14, 15, 17 to 35, Nelson Place; 1 to 6, 10, 11, 14 to 16, 18 to 22, 25 to 28, Nelson Row; 17 to 21, Carlton Hill.

58 dwellings and 1 other building.

265 persons (208 adults and 57 children) to be displaced.

Part II.—Lands outside the clearance area comprised—12, 13, Nelson Place; 7 to 9, 12, 13, 17, 23, 24, Nelson Row.

2 dwellings and 5 other buildings.

11 persons (9 adults and 2 children) to be displaced.

Representation by M.O.H., dated 17th November, 1932. Order made by Council on 28th September, 1933. Public inquiry held by Inspector from Ministry of Health on 21st November, 1933. Order confirmed by Minister on 5th March, 1934.

Site to be retained by Corporation for re-development. Accommodation for displaced persons to be provided in houses and flats to be built by the Corporation on Manor Farm Estate and on Woburn Place site.

(13) *Brighton Corporation (Laurel Row, No. 1 Area) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1933.*

Comprised—12 to 20, 33 to 41, Laurel Row; 59 to 62, Lavender Street. 22 dwellings.

84 persons (75 adults and 9 children) to be displaced.

Representation by M.O.H., dated 7th March, 1933. Order made by Council on 28th September, 1933. Public inquiry held by Inspector from Ministry of Health on 21st November, 1933.

Order confirmed by Minister on 5th March, 1934.

Site to be retained by Corporation for re-development. Accommodation for displaced persons to be provided in houses and flats to be built by the Corporation on Manor Farm Estate and on Woburn Place site.

(14) *Brighton Corporation (Laurel Row, No. 2 Area) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1933.*

Comprised—23 to 25, 27 to 29, Laurel Row; 7, Upper Bedford Street. 7 dwellings.

25 persons (20 adults and 5 children) to be displaced.

Representation by M.O.H., dated 7th March, 1933. Order made by Council on 28th September, 1933. Public inquiry held by Inspector from Ministry of Health on 21st November, 1933. Slightly modified Order (as set out) confirmed by Minister on 5th March, 1934.

Site to be retained by Corporation for re-development. Accommodation for displaced persons to be provided in houses and flats to be built by the Corporation on Manor Farm Estate and on Woburn Place site.

(15) *Brighton Corporation (Claremont Row) Clearance Order, 1933.*

Comprised—1 to 38, Claremont Row.

37 dwellings.

162 persons (127 adults and 35 children) to be displaced.

Representation by M.O.H. dated 18th November, 1932. Order made by Council on 28th September, 1933. Public inquiry held by Inspector from Ministry of Health on 21st November, 1933. Order confirmed by Minister on 28th September, 1934.

Accommodation for displaced persons to be provided in houses and flats to be built by the Corporation on Manor Farm Estate and on Woburn Place site.

(16) *Brighton Corporation (Mount Pleasant and Park Place Area) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1934.*

Part I.—Lands within the clearance area comprised—68, 69, Edward Street ; 1 to 11, 14, 19 to 22, 24 to 26, 28 to 32, 37 to 39, Mount Pleasant ; 11, Devonshire Terrace ; 2 to 5, 7 to 28, 30, 31, Park Place.

58 dwellings.

241 persons (182 adults and 59 children) to be displaced.

Part II.—Lands outside the clearance area comprised—13, 23, 36, 40, Mount Pleasant ; 70, 72, Edward Street : 23a, 29, Park Place.

4 dwellings and 5 other buildings.

13 persons (12 adults and 1 child) to be displaced.

Representation by M.O.H., dated 29th November, 1933. Order made by Council on 26th April, 1934. Public inquiry held by Inspector from Ministry of Health on 19th June, 1934. Slightly modified Order (as set out) confirmed by Minister on 28th September, 1934.

Site to be retained by Corporation for re-development. Accommodation for displaced persons to be provided in houses and flats to be built by the Corporation on Manor Farm Estate and on Woburn Place site.

(17) *Brighton Corporation (Kent's Court and Bodle's Court) (No. 1 Area) Clearance Order, 1934.*

(18) *Brighton Corporation (Kent's Court) (No. 2 Area) Clearance Order, 1934.*

(19) *Brighton Corporation (Gerrard's Court Area) Clearance Order, 1934.*

(20) *Brighton Corporation (Albion Cottages Area) Clearance Order, 1934.*

(21) *Brighton Corporation (Albion Street Area) Clearance Order, 1934.*

(22) *Brighton Corporation (Regent's Court Area) Clearance Order, 1934.*

(23) *Brighton Corporation (North Street Area) Clearance Order, 1934.*

(24) *Brighton Corporation (Mount Street Area) Clearance Order, 1934.*

Combined areas (17 to 24) designated above comprised—6 to 11, Kent's Court ; 1 and 2, Bodle's Court ; 1 and 2 Kent's Court ; 1 to 3, 7 to 9, 11, 12, Gerrard's Court ; 11 and 12, Albion Cottages ; 18 to 23, Albion Street ; 1 to 6, Regent's Court ; 101 to 103, North Street ; 16 to 19, Mount Street.

39 dwellings.

159 persons (118 adults and 41 children) to be displaced.

Representations by M.O.H., dated 27th to 30th November, 1933. Orders made by Council on 26th April, 1934. Public inquiry held by Inspector from Ministry of Health on 19th June, 1934. Orders confirmed by Minister on 28th September, 1934.

Accommodation for displaced persons to be provided in houses and flats to be built by Corporation on Manor Farm Estate and on Woburn Place site.

(25) *Brighton Corporation (William Street and Henry Street) (No. 1 Area) Clearance Order, 1934.*

(26) *Brighton Corporation (William Street and Henry Street) (No. 2 Area) Clearance Order, 1934.*

These two areas comprised—13, 20 to 22, Henry Street ; 34 to 58, William Street ; 1 to 3, Henry Street.

32 dwellings.

238 persons (186 adults and 52 children) to be displaced.

Representations by M.O.H., dated 6th February, 1934. Orders made by Council on 21st June, 1934. Public inquiry held by Inspector from Ministry of Health on 18th September, 1934. Orders as set out (the first after slight modification) confirmed by Minister on 22nd December, 1934.

Accommodation for displaced persons to be provided in houses and flats to be built by Corporation on Manor Farm Estate and on Woburn Place site.

(27) *Ivory Place Area.*

(28) *North Street Cottages Area.*

(29) *Russell Place Area.*

(30) *St. John's Place Area.*

(31) *St. James' Gardens Area.*

(32) *Preeces Buildings Area.*

(33) *Jew Street Area.*

(34) *Lewis's Buildings Area.*

(35) *Oxford Court and Oxford Street Area.*

(36) *Marine View Area.*

(37) *Carlton Place No. 1 Area.*

(38) *Carlton Place No. 2 Area.*

(39) *Carlton Place No. 3 Area.*

Combined areas (27 to 39) designated above comprised—9 to 23, Ivory Place ; 1 to 5, North Street Cottages ; 1 to 8, 10 to 12, Russell Place ; 1 to 18, St. John's Place ; 1 to 9, St. James' Gardens ; 3 to 12, Preeces Buildings ; 1 to 4, Jew Street ; 1 and 2 Lewis's Buildings ; 32 to 36, Oxford Street ; 2, 3, 8 to 15, 18 to 20, Oxford Court ; 1 to 14, Marine View ; 1 to 3, 5 and 6, 8 to 10, Carlton Place.

115 dwellings.

443 persons (375 adults and 68 children) to be displaced.

Representations by M.O.H., dated 5th and 9th October, 1934.

Accommodation for displaced persons to be provided in houses and flats to be built by Corporation on Manor Farm Estate and on Woburn Place site.

(40) *Edwin Place No. 1 Area.*

(41) *Edwin Place No. 2 Area.*

(42) *Dorset Buildings Area.*

(43) *Frederick Place and Frederick Cottages Area.*

(44) *Hayllars Cottages and Willow Cottages Area.*

Combined areas (40 to 44) designated above comprised—1 to 8, 12 to 24, Edwin Place; 9 to 15, Dorset Buildings; 43 and 44, Frederick Place; 2 to 6, Frederick Cottages; 1 to 10, Hayllar's Cottages; 1 to 3, Willow Cottages.

48 dwellings. 159 persons (131 adults and 28 children) to be displaced.

Representations by M.O.H., dated 22nd November, 1934.

Accommodation for displaced persons from areas (12) to (44) to be provided in houses and flats to be built by Corporation; 348 houses on Manor Farm Estate and 88 flats on Woburn Place site.

SUMMARY.

Schemes.	Year.	Unfit dwellings represented by M.O.H.	Dwellings demolished	No. OF PERSONS.		DISPLACED PERSONS.	
				Not yet displaced.	Displaced	Re-housed by Corporation.	Found own accommodation.
(1)	1889	106	106	—	329	150	179
(2)	1890	197	197	—	1113	1113	—
(3)	1898	180	180	—	725	725	—
(4)	1922	48	48	—	229	} 519	95
(5)	1924	67	67	—	385		
(6 to 11)	1931	196	200	—	999	819	180
(12)	1933	58	—	276	—	—	—
(13)	1933	22	—	84	—	—	—
(14)	1933	8	—	25	—	—	—
(15)	1933	37	—	162	—	—	—
(16)	1934	67	—	254	—	—	—
(17 to 24)	1934	39	—	159	—	—	—
(25 and 26)	1934	34	—	238	—	—	—
(27 to 39)	1934	115	—	443	—	—	—
(40 to 44)	1934	48	—	159	—	—	—
Total ...		1222	798	1800	3780	3326	454

Schemes (12) to (26) have been made by Council and confirmed by the Minister; there being a total of 259 dwellings for demolition as against the 265 represented.

II. INDIVIDUAL HOUSES.

<i>Housing Acts, 1890 to 1919.</i>					<i>Year represented by M.O.H.</i>	<i>Dwellings demolished.</i>
Claremont Row ...	...	...	...	...	1891	4
Essex Place ...	...	...	...	...	"	2
John Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
North Road ...	...	...	...	...	"	2
Nelson Row ...	...	...	...	...	1892	1
Cannon Court ...	...	...	...	...	"	3
High Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	4
Ivory Court ...	...	...	...	...	1893	4
High Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
St. James's Court ...	...	...	...	...	"	3
Nelson Place ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
Vine Street Court ...	...	...	...	...	"	6
Pool Passage ...	...	...	...	...	1894	2
Essex Place ...	...	...	...	...	"	7
High Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	2
Ivory Place ...	...	...	...	...	1895	4
Sussex Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
Francis Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	3
Barrowcliffe Cottages ...	...	...	...	...	"	6
Carlton Row ...	...	...	...	...	1896	1
Tichborne Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
Crescent Cottages ...	...	...	...	...	"	3
Hayllars Cottages ...	...	...	...	...	1897	2
Essex Place ...	...	...	...	...	1898	2
St. James's Court ...	...	...	...	...	1900	3
Castle Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
Claremont Row ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
Warwick Street ...	...	...	...	...	1909	2
High Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	5
Steine Gardens ...	...	...	...	...	1910	1
Cannon Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
High Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	2
Marine Gardens ...	...	...	...	...	"	6
Frederick Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
Gloucester Road ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
High Street ...	...	...	...	...	1911	2
John Street ...	...	...	...	...	1912	6
High Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	2
Western Street ...	...	...	...	...	1913	1
Manchester Row ...	...	...	...	...	1914	15
Crescent Cottages ...	...	...	...	...	"	16
Paradise Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	5
Eastern Road ...	...	...	...	...	"	2
Hereford Street ...	...	...	...	...	1915	2
Cavendish Street ...	...	...	...	...	1919	1
Ditchling Road ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
Oxford Place ...	...	...	...	...	"	3
Chalk Farm ...	...	...	...	...	"	7
St. James's Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
Cavendish Street ...	...	...	...	...	1920	1
Lennox Street ...	...	...	...	...	1922	1
Cavendish Street ...	...	...	...	...	1923	3
Mount Street ...	...	...	...	...	1924	4
Lavender Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	4
Essex Cottages ...	...	...	...	...	1925	10
Dorset Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	8
<i>Housing Act, 1925.</i>						
Crescent Cottages ...	...	...	...	...	1928	2
Race Hill Cottages ...	...	...	...	...	"	3
Oxford Court ...	...	...	...	...	1929	2
Mount Pleasant ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
Leicester Street ...	...	...	...	...	"	1
George Street Gardens ...	...	...	...	...	"	2
Carried forward ...						196

				<i>Year represented by M.O.H.</i>	<i>Dwellings demolished.</i>	<i>Persons displaced.</i>
Brought forward					196	
<i>Housing Act, 1930.</i>						
Gloucester Road	...	...		1931	1	4
Cannon Cottages	...	...		"	3	7
John Street	...	...		"	1	3
Downs Road, Woodingdean	...	...		1932	1	—
Vine Street	...	...		"	5	22
Laurel Row	...	...		"	11	44
North Street Cottages	...	...		"	4	10
Crescent Cottages	...	...		1933	14	55
Bedford Buildings	...	...		"	2	7
Home Farm Cottages, Moulse-						
coomb	...	...	...	"	2	4
Total				...	240	156

APPENDIX II.

CLINICS FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. G. H. Harper Smith and Dr. A. Helen Boyle have kindly given me the following summary of the work done during 1934.

Dr. Harper Smith reports as follows :—

A Clinic is held at 2.30 p.m. on each Monday at 8, Grand Parade, and at 4 p.m. on each Wednesday at the Royal Sussex County Hospital.

Clinic at 8, Grand Parade.

Number of clinics held during the year, 49 ; number of attendances, male 208, female 186 ; total 394.

Average attendance per Clinic 8.2 ; number of new patients, male 56, female 44 ; total 100.

The 100 patients were suffering as follows :—

Dementia Praecox, 3 ; Melancholia, 40 ; Mania, 2 ; Migraine—Delusional Insanity, systematised, 3 ; non-systematised, 2 ; General paralysis of the Insane, 3 ; Insanity with Epilepsy, 1 ; Petit Mal, 1 ; Grand Mal, 4 ; Congenital Mental Deficiency, 10 ; Encephalitis Lethargica, 1 ; Stammerers, 1 ; Convalescent from Mental Hospital, 19 ; Shell shock, 3 ; Chorea, 1 ; Disseminated Sclerosis, 1 ; Neuritis, 1 ; Neurasthenia, 4.

Twenty-seven of these were new After-Care patients.

During the year it was found necessary to certify one female patient on her first visit to the Clinic and five patients were admitted to the Mental Hospital from the Clinic as voluntary patients.

Clinic at Royal Sussex County Hospital.

Number of Clinics held during the year, 52.

During the year 63 patients attended and received treatment. Only four of these required in-patient treatment in the Mental Hospital.

Three were voluntary patients who recovered in a few weeks, one was certified and is still in the Hospital.

The 63 were suffering as follows :—

Dementia Praecox, 12 ; Melancholia, 36 ; Chronic delusional Insanity, systematised, 2 ; non-systematised, 3 ; General paralysis of the Insane, 2 ; Insanity with Epilepsy, 1 ; Congenital Mental Deficiency, 5 ; Chorea, 1 ; Disseminated sclerosis, 1.

Dr. A. Helen Boyle has kindly classified the 109 new cases seen by her at the Nervous Clinic at the Royal Sussex County Hospital.

Melancholia, 4 ; Psycho-neuroses, 48 ; Manic-Depressive groups, 5 ; Dementia Praecox, 10 ; Paranoia, 2 ; Mentally Deficient, 6 ; Endocrine Imbalance, 9 ; Epileptiform groups, 6 ; Traumatic neurosis, 2 ; Tics, 1 ; Organic nervous disorders, 5 ; Alopecia with nervous trouble, 2 ; Artefact skin disorder, 1 ; Alcoholism, 1 ; Other disorders, 7.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT REGARDING THE RHEUMATISM CLINIC AT THE ROYAL YORK BUILDINGS, BRIGHTON.

Under the direction of Dr. F. E. Graham-Bonnalie with the help of Drs. V. E. Claxton, J. A. Richardson, K. J. Box, M.C., W. Corner, O.B.E., Sir Charles Grey, Bart., R. W. Windle, C. G. Whorlow (Radiologist) and Mr. J. M. Turner (Orthopaedic Surgeon).

The Clinic completed its fifth year in February, 1935. It is open every Wednesday afternoon at 1.30 p.m. Treatment is free. The treatment still consists chiefly of vaccine therapy. (The vaccines are prepared in the Laboratory of Dr. Warren Crowe of London, and are the same as those used in the Charterhouse Clinic). In March, 1935, the scope of the treatment was increased to include massage, remedial exercises and electrical treatment. These are carried out on three afternoons a week. This has been made possible by the kindness of twenty-four masseurs and masseuses in offering their services voluntarily. So far, owing to lack of funds, it has only been possible to pay them nominal fees.

During the year there have been 177 new patients and during the last five years 1,320 patients have been treated. During the last three years there have been 42,651 attendances. These 1,320 patients were suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, infective or mixed arthritis, fibrositis, neuritis, sciatica or other forms of chronic rheumatism. No case, however severe, has been refused treatment.

Of the 1,320 patients, 253 were males and 1,067 females. The result of treatment is not known in the case of 113. 350 patients either gave up treatment within three months (the minimum time in which any improvement is to be expected) or have not yet received treatment for that time.

In the 857 cases in which the results of treatment are known, the results have been tabulated under three headings; much better; definitely better; no better.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
(Much better)	(Definitely better).	(No better).
398 (46.5%)	386 (45%)	73 (8.5%)

Total of Classes I. and II. 784 (91.5%). Class III., 73 (8.5%).

In so far as it is possible to divide chronic rheumatic diseases into categories, the 1,320 cases can be divided as follows:—osteoarthritis, 585; infective or mixed arthritis, 552; rheumatoid arthritis, 36; fibrositis, sciatica, neuritis, 58; unclassified, 89.

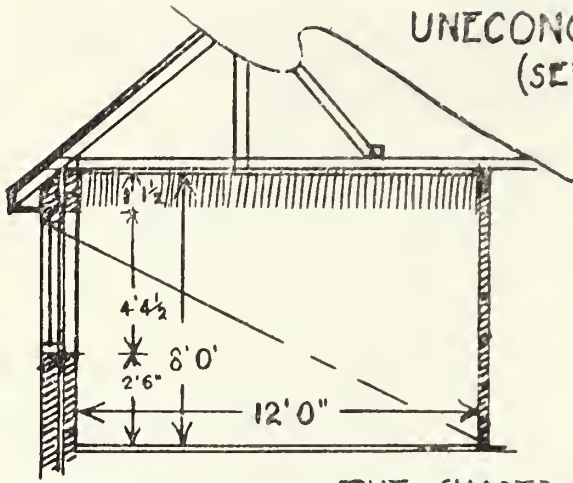
The various types of rheumatism responded to treatment as follows:—

	Much better	Definitely better	No better
Osteoarthritis ...	184 (47%)	182 (46%)	29 (7%)
Infective arthritis	175 (45%)	179 (46.5%)	33 (8.5%)
Rheumatoid arthritis	20 (56%)	12 (33%)	4 (11%)
Sciatica, etc. ...	13 (41%)	16 (50%)	3 (9%)

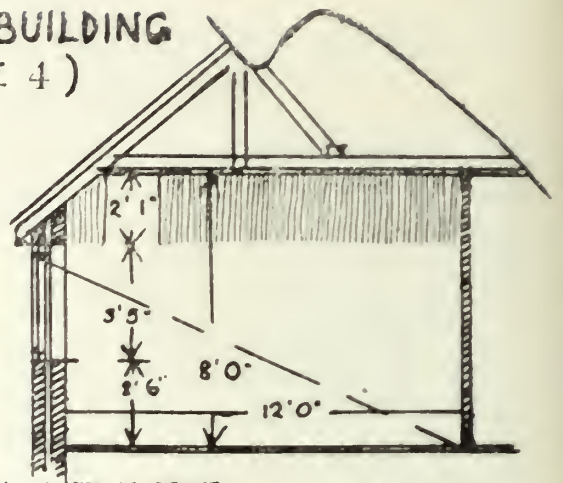
Of those much better the average age was 53; of the definitely better, 56; and of the no better, 54.

The average length of treatment was: much better, 14 months; definitely better, 11½ months; no better, 7½ months.

UNECONOMIC BUILDING (SEE PAGE 4)

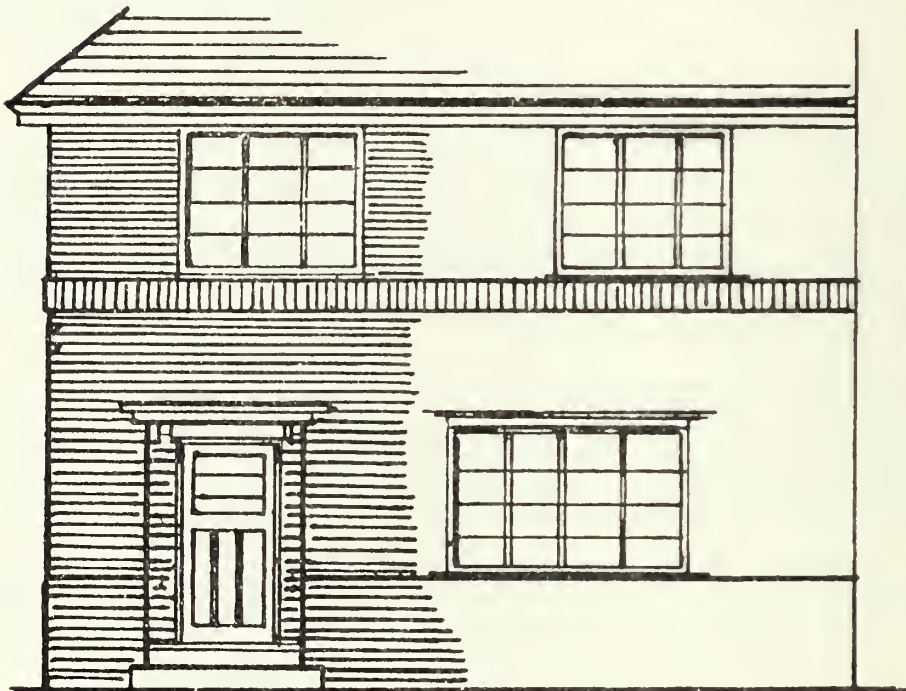


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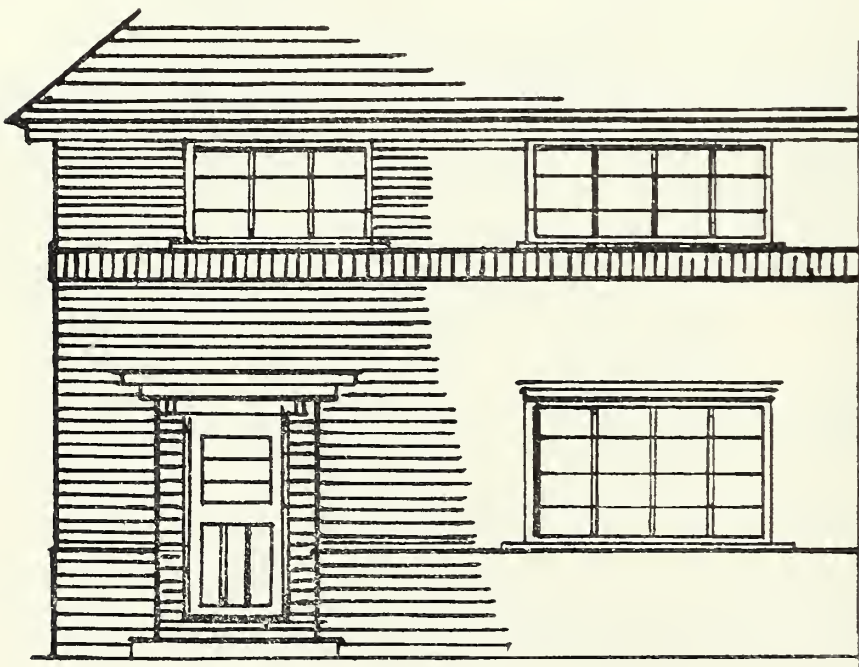
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THE SHADED PORTION SHEWS THE
MORE OR LESS STAGNANT AIR
ABOVE THE WINDOW LEVEL.



A

AN OUTSIDE
VIEW OF THE
HOUSE SHEWS
HOW LIGHTING
IS CURTAILED
AT 'B'



B

Annual Report
ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION
AND
TREATMENT
OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN
OF THE
County Borough of Brighton
FOR THE YEAR 1934.

BY
DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.,
School Medical Officer,
AND
RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Senior Medical Officer.

BRIGHTON :
THE SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 130, NORTH STREET—Z603

SCHOOL CLINIC,
59 GRAND PARADE,
BRIGHTON.

MARCH, 1935.

To the Chairman and Members of the Children's Care Sub-Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We beg to submit the Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1934, which deals with the work of the Medical and Dental Departments. The Statistical Tables, required by the Board of Education, are given at the end of the Report.

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

DUNCAN FORBES,
RUTHERFORD CRAMB.

MEDICAL STAFF.

DUNCAN FORBES, M.D. (Edin.), B.Sc., D.P.H.. School Medical Officer.

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), D.P.H., Senior Medical Officer.

I. M. G. BISSET, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.), Assistant School Medical Officer.

A. B. KETTLE, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer
(Resigned in May).

J. G. PALEY, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (June).

Mr. H. J. SEDDON, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon (monthly visit).

D. MACKAY, L.D.S. (St. Andrews), Senior School Dentist.

S. E. CHARMAN, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Asst. School Dentist.

G. DAKERS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Asst. School Dentist.

SCHOOL NURSES.

Miss E. KILLICK.

Miss K. O'BRIEN.

Miss V. HARDY.

Miss I. HILL.

Miss J. M. GOLDSMITH, C.S.M.M.G., Orthopaedic Nurse.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Miss B. MILLS (till May).

Miss B. PERRY.

Mr. R. E. TICEHURST (from May).

Miss D. SILVER.

Miss V. NANSCAWEN.

Miss G. JENKINS.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING 1934.

Population.

The Registrar-General estimates the population of Brighton to be 147,050. The area of the Borough is 12,565 acres.

Number of Schools.

There are 21 "Provided" Schools (including the Intermediate School, Warren Farm School, and the "Special" School for Mental Defectives) with 50 departments, and 15 "Non-Provided" Schools, with 21 departments. There are 5 Housecraft Centres and 4 Handicraft Centres.

School Accommodation and Attendance.

The total accommodation (including the Intermediate School and Warren Farm School, but excluding the "Special" School for Mental Defectives, and the Housecraft and Handicraft Centres) at the end of 1934 was 18,940, the average number on the registers for the year ended 31st March being 17,050, and the average attendance 15,508.

Medical Staff.

Dr. A. B. Kettle resigned in May, on his appointment as Assistant Medical Officer of Health to the Surrey County Council. Dr. J. G. Paley was appointed in his place and commenced duties in June. Miss B. M. Mills, the Senior Clerk, resigned in May, on her approaching marriage. Mr. R. E. Ticehurst was appointed Senior Clerk.

Co-ordination of Medical Services.

The co-operation of the School Medical Service with the other medical services in the Borough, described in previous reports, was maintained.

The Senior Medical Officer gave a series of lectures on the School Medical Service and the commoner defects found in school children, to the students at the Diocesan Training College; also, a paper on the School Medical Service at a meeting of the Moulsecoomb Labour Party.

Routine Medical Inspection.

Each school was visited twice for this purpose. Children in the three Code groups, viz., Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers, were inspected; also the following groups:—children found defective at a previous inspection, and "specials," i.e., children examined at the request of the parent or Head Teacher. In this way not only medical records were made of the 5,759 children falling under the Code groups (see Tables on next page and Table I., page 24), but the majority of defective children were examined and kept under observation. The total number of children inspected was 486 fewer than in 1933: this is due to a fall of 496 in the leavers group

and of 18 in the entrants group : 28 more children, however, were examined in the intermediate group.

AGE.	ENTRANTS.					
	3.	4.	5.	6.	Other ages.	Total.
Boys ...	12	294	453	144	44	947
Girls ...	31	276	456	147	52	962
Totals ...	43	570	909	291	96	1909

AGE.	INTERMEDIATES.		
	8.	9.	Total.
Boys ...	322	603	925
Girls ...	287	596	883
Totals ...	609	1199	1808

AGE.	LEAVERS.				
	12.	13.	14.	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys ...	649	273	16	99	1037
Girls ...	588	317	13	87	1005
Totals ...	1237	590	29	186	2042

	GRAND TOTAL.				
	Entrants.	Inter-mediates.	Leavers.	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys ...	903	925	938	143	2909
Girls ...	910	883	918	139	2850
Totals ...	1813	1808	1856	282	5759

Attendance of Parents.

At the medical inspections, 3,085 parents attended out of 5,759 who were invited—a percentage of 53·6 (Boys 37·9 : Girls 51·6 : Infants 72·4).

The percentage of actual refusals was 1·87 per cent., represented by 108 children. The number of children absent on the day of inspection was 557. The percentage of Code Group children actually examined in 1934 was 89·7. (For 1933 this percentage was 88·5).

School Clinic and Branch Clinics.

The arrangements for treatment and inspection of children at the School Clinic were carried on as in previous years.

The Branch Clinics for minor conditions at Whitehawk and Moulsecoomb continue to fulfil a useful function in those two districts.

The total number of attendances at the Central Clinic, for all conditions, was 30,836 (26,757 being attendances for treatment); these attendances were made by 12,030 children. (For the previous year the total number of attendances was 29,215, made by 11,584 children).

The following table gives an analysis of the numbers attending :—

	No. of Children.	No. of Attendances.
Skin Clinic	2500	8832
Eye Clinic (external diseases) ...	351	1050
Ear Clinic	504	3317
Verminous Clinic	814	2040
Inspection Clinic	1852	2689
Tonsils and Adenoids (Pre and Post Operative) and Defective Vision	839	1020
Refraction Clinic	427	827
Employment Cases and Theatre Licences	262	262
Dental Clinic	4324	8744
Orthopaedic Clinic	61	1947
Others	96	108
	<hr/> 12030	<hr/> 30836

In addition to the above, 407 children making 1,170 attendances were dealt with at Moulsecoomb Branch Clinic; and 263 children with 826 attendances at the Whitehawk Branch Clinic.

Inspection Clinic.

This Clinic is held on Monday and Friday afternoons, and it is an important and useful one. Parents bring their children for consultation, or to see if they are fit to attend school. Many children are also sent by family doctors, by the Head Teachers, or on the advice of the School Attendance Officers.

During the year 1,852 individual children were seen, making 2,689 attendances.

Following Up.

No change has been made in our procedure, which has been described in previous reports.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

1. Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids.

The treatment for these conditions is one which has received considerable attention of late. There is no doubt that the removal of offending tonsils and adenoids in definite cases is followed by a general improvement in health, apart from relieving the local symptoms, and this undoubtedly led to the tonsils being suspected of causing or prolonging other conditions, *e.g.*, asthma, bronchitis, general debility, etc. Consequently many children,

with slight enlargement of the tonsils, were submitted to operative treatment—to supplement their other treatment—the result being that the numbers of operations performed in any one year, throughout the country, attained to large totals. It should be stated that in many cases good results did follow, but not sufficient to justify the large numbers treated. Much literature has been written on the subject, the necessity for such operations has been criticised, and the pendulum has swung in the opposite direction, and now we shall have to guard against treatment being unnecessarily delayed or omitted in cases requiring operation.

In previous Reports, the indications for advising removal have been fully given, but we would say here that removal is not advised on account of size alone : there must be a definite history of chronic and recurring throat trouble : in many cases a period of observation is advised, while local treatment is given : where adenoids only are present, a preliminary treatment of nasal hygiene and breathing exercises is given.

The majority of the cases are discovered at Medical Inspection, or at special examinations. Such cases are noted, and later, appointments are given for further examination. In this area, as arrangements for this treatment are provided by the Local Authority, the various Voluntary Hospitals do not undertake the treatment for children of school age, and such cases as they come across are referred to the School Clinic.

The arrangements for the operative treatment have been given in detail in previous Reports. The operations are performed by the Senior Medical Officer : the anaesthetic is given by an Assistant School Medical Officer, and School Nurses are in attendance. The operations, as in previous years, are done at the Sanatorium.

In the latest Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer to the Board, an important chapter is devoted to this subject. We would state here that this form of treatment is one to which considerable attention has been devoted by us and the decision to advise operative treatment is not lightly undertaken. The members of the Staff who take part in the operative treatment have had many years' experience in the treatment.

The operation which is performed is enucleation of the tonsils, using a haemostatic guillotine. In our experience we find that it is possible to effect complete removal by enucleation in children : and, in our opinion, to submit children to the much longer operation of dissection, with a prolonged anaesthetic, is to increase the risk unnecessarily. With the haemostatic guillotine, bleeding is negligible, and the patients make a speedy recovery ; indeed, many can be observed reading quietly an hour or so after treatment.

The anaesthetic which has been used for many years is a mixture of 1 part chloroform and 2 parts ether, given on an open mask. In the hands of a competent anaesthetist and with all the necessary precautions taken, our experience over a period of 15 years and after close on 6,000 cases treated without a death, has been satisfactory and no trouble has arisen. The anaesthesia thus produced is not deep, but sufficient to control the throat reflexes and give time for the haemostatic guillotine to perform its operation.

During the year there were 22 sessions and 190 children were treated (during 1933 the number was 213). The total number of children who have received this treatment through the agency of the School Clinic is 5,782.

Post-operative Examinations.

In 1933, 213 children were operated on, and during 1934, 155 of these attended for post-operative examination. An analysis of the results show that, amongst other conditions :—

Deafness was improved in 29 out of 42 who had this symptom, *i.e.*, 69 per cent.

Otorrhoea was cured in 17 out of 31, *i.e.*, 54·8 per cent.

Enuresis was cured in 21 out of 47, *i.e.*, 47 per cent.

It should be noted that these figures are based on the 155 children who were re-examined out of the total of 213.

2. Defective Vision and Squint.

During the year, 427 children attended the Clinic for retinoscopy, making 827 attendances, and 365 had spectacles prescribed.

From an analysis of the 365 prescriptions, the following statistics are obtained :—

Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	109
Hypermetropia	...	...	60
Myopia	...	...	74
Myopic astigmatism	...	...	47
Mixed astigmatism	...	...	24
Odd Eyes	...	...	16
Squint—Convergent			
Hypermetropia	...	...	12
Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	15
Myopic astigmatism	...	...	1
Myopia	...	...	1
Odd Eyes	...	...	1
Mixed astigmatism	...	...	1
Divergent			
Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	2
Myopic astigmatism	...	...	1
Hypermetropia	...	...	1

Percentage of each defect (including squint) :—

Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	126—34·5%
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	73—20·0%
Myopia	...	...	...	75—20·5%
Myopic astigmatism	...	...	...	49—13·5%
Odd Eyes	...	...	...	17—4·7%
Mixed astigmatism	...	...	...	25—6·8%

During the year the parents of two children were advised to seek further advice at the Eye Hospital.

Ten boys from the Portslade Industrial School had retinoscopy performed and spectacles were prescribed.

Supervision of Children who wear Spectacles.

All children who have been prescribed spectacles are carefully supervised. Thus, they are tested twice a year in school by the Medical Officers at their visits. They are also seen by the School Nurses at their visits to the schools. Also, children who have more serious defects are

seen at three monthly intervals (or less) at the Clinic. The Head Teachers have lists giving them the names of such children in their schools who require to wear spectacles.

Repairs and Renewals.

Children attend at the Clinic when the lenses are broken to receive the necessary prescription for the new lens or lenses : also where renewals are necessary, owing to improvement or otherwise in the vision. Other breakages, such as sides and frames, are referred by the School Nurses or Head Teachers to the Committee's optician.

During the year 105 children attended for broken lenses, and 144 for renewals.

3. *External Eye Disease.*

During the year under review, 351 children suffering from external eye diseases were treated at the Clinic (the number for the previous year being 352), and made 1,050 attendances. Of these children, 314 were discharged as cured.

The following is an analysis of the cases :—

	Cases.	Attendances.	Discharged.
Blepharitis	75	249	58
Conjunctivitis	130	423	124
Other Conditions	146	378	132

4. *Ear Diseases.*

504 children suffering from discharging ears attended the Clinic for treatment, making 3,317 attendances : of these, 344 were discharged as cured.

The following is an analysis of the cases :—

	Cases.	Attendances.	Discharged.
Otorrhoea	344	2972	209
Deafness (Catarrhal)	26	37	22
Other Conditions	134	308	113

The Senior Medical Officer devotes one session per week to aural examination and treatment, and each new case is seen by him. The "dry method" of treatment by iodine powder, described in last year's Report, continues to give good results. 63 cases of chronic aural suppuration were treated by this method and 43 were discharged as cured : 27 other ear conditions were treated and 20 discharged.

One case of chronic suppuration was treated by ionisation and the condition cured.

5. *Skin Diseases.*

The total number of children treated under this section was 2,379, which compares with 2,261 for 1933—the increase being due to an increase in cases of septic sores.

Ringworm of the scalp, which at one time was a most troublesome condition, and led to much absence, may now be considered mastered. During the year, 9 cases were discovered and treated, which compares with 15 cases for the previous year. The following figures, taken at five-yearly intervals, show how this condition has gradually been reduced :—

1910—79 cases : 1915—215 : 1920—427 : 1925—122 : 1930—54.

There were no cases requiring X-Ray treatment during 1934.

The following table shows the skin conditions treated during the year :—

Disease.				Total No. of Children.	Total No. of Attendances.	Total No. of cases discharged.
Ringworm, scalp	...	...	...	9	169	4
„ scalp and skin	...	...	...	2	9	2
„ skin	...	...	...	61	236	53
Impetigo, scalp	...	...	...	51	214	51
„ face	...	...	...	387	1215	369
„ scalp and face	...	...	...	9	38	9
„ other parts	...	...	...	61	193	59
Scabies	...	...	...	76	456	67
Seborrhoea	...	...	...	1	2	1
Eczema	...	...	...	21	108	17
Septic Sores	...	...	...	953	3713	857
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	96	264	76
Other diseases	...	...	...	652	2213	632
Totals				2379	8830	2197

Supervision of Ringworm Cases and Contacts.

This has been continued as in previous years, and 8 first cases in families or houses were investigated.

In same family :—

	Infected.	Not infected
Below school age	1	4
Attending school, below school age	—	1
Of school age	—	12
	1	17

6. *Orthopaedic Treatment.*

This has been described in previous Reports.

During the year the number of new cases brought to the visiting surgeon's notice was 94 : 61 school cases, 30 from the Infant Welfare Department, and 3 from the Tuberculosis Department.

The following is an analysis of the new cases seen in 1934 :—

	School Children.	Infant Welfare Children.
Infantile paralysis and talipes	6	—
Congenital talipes	2	4
Scoliosis and Kyphosis (spinal curvatures)	12	1
Knock-knees and bow legs	4	9
Congenital dislocated hip	—	1
Spastic paraplegia	2	—
Torticollis	3	—
Flat feet	17	2
Others	15	13
	61	30

The examinations made by the Surgeon may be summarised as follows :—

Number of new cases seen in 1934	...	...	...	94
Number of re-inspections	...	...	...	288

The figures for the different departments are :—

School Medical Department.

Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	61
Number of re-inspections	...	...	...	163

Infant Welfare Department.

Number of new cases seen by the Surgeon ...	30
Number of re-inspections made by the Surgeon ...	60

Tuberculosis Department.

Number of new cases seen by the Surgeon ...	3
Number of re-inspections made by the Surgeon ...	65

The number of treatments given by the Orthopaedic Nurse (massage, etc.), was :—

School Children	...	...	...	...	1947
Infant Welfare Children	...	...	...	...	1106
Tuberculosis cases	...	...	...	...	100
					<hr/> 3153

Discharges.

During the year the Surgeon discharged 33 cases, either as cured or markedly improved, viz. :—

School Children :—

Knock-knees or bow legs, 4 ; flat feet, 13 ; spinal curvature, 1 ; others, 9 ; Total, 27.

Infant Welfare Children :—

Birth fracture, 1 ; knock-knees or bow legs, 1 ; others, 3 ; Total, 5.

Tuberculosis Department :—

T.B. Arthritis knee, 1.

In-patient Treatment of Orthopaedic Cases.

The arrangements for in-patient treatment at the County Branch of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, were continued during 1934, and 21 cases were admitted during the year for operative treatment : 10 were school children, 10 were from the Tuberculosis Department, and 1 from the Infant Welfare Clinic. All were discharged before the end of the year, except for 3 school children and 1 tubercular case.

The following list gives particulars of these cases. (Ed. refers to Education Committee cases, and T.B. and I.W.C. to Health Committee cases)—

Patient.	Age.	Admitted.	Discharged	Condition.
J.Y. (T.B.)	9	5- 1-34	31- 3-34	Tuberculous disease of knee.
A.A. (T.B.)	10	5- 1-34	25- 1-34	Tuberculous disease of left hip.
R.C. (Ed.)	13	1- 2-34	16- 4-34	Club feet.
A.H. (T.B.)	17	26- 1-34	19- 3-34	Tuberculous disease, right hip.
J.W. (T.B.)	50	5- 2-34	23- 2-34	Tubercular arthritis, left knee.
D.R. (T.B.)	7	23- 2-34	19- 3-34	Tuberculous disease, right hip.
F.T. (T.B.)	54	19- 3-34	16- 4-34	Tuberculous disease, spine.
J.S. (T.B.)	14	16- 4-34	4- 6-34	Tuberculous disease, right hip.
C.W. (Ed.)	7	14- 5-34	12- 7-34	Wry neck.
J.M. (Ed.)	13	4- 6-34	12- 7-34	Club foot.
H.M. (Ed.)	12	12- 7-34	Died.	
			27- 7-34	Infantile paralysis.
M.G. (Ed.)	6	12- 7-34	31- 8-34	Wry neck.
B.S. (T.B.)	15	12- 7-34	27- 8-34	Tuberculous disease, right hip.
J.J. (Ed.)	12	27- 8-34	5-11-34	Infantile paralysis.
P.B. (Ed.)	12	4-10-34	5-11-34	Infantile paralysis.
P.C. (I.W.C.)	2	5-11-34	22-11-34	Congenital dislocation of hip.
N.C. (T.B.)	12	5-11-34	22-11-34	Tuberculous disease, left hip.
E.C. (T.B.)	12	22-11-34	—	Tuberculous disease, left hip.
G.B. (Ed.)	10	22-11-34	—	Infantile paralysis.
K.H. (Ed.)	6	22-11-34	—	Cyst behind knee-joint.
P.C. (Ed.)	5½	21-12-34	—	Infantile paralysis.

Education of Mentally Defective Children.

This is provided for at the "Special" School in Hollingdean Road. The staff consists of the Head Teacher, two assistants, and instructors in boot-repairing, carpentry and housewifery.

The school is certified for 70 places, and the number of children on the school roll at the end of the year was 47 boys, 23 girls.

Apart from the ordinary school work, special attention is given to practical work, thus :—

1. Cookery, laundry and housewifery : all the girls over 12 receive instruction in these subjects, one half-day per week being allotted to each subject.

2. Boot-repairing : all boys over 12 attend this class two afternoons per week, under an instructor.

3. Carpentry : boys over 12 receive instruction two afternoons per week from an instructor : toys and useful household articles are made.

4. Gardening : the Head Mistress takes a class of boys on one or two mornings per week, when weather is favourable, in the school garden : each boy is responsible for his own small plot and flowers and vegetables are grown.

Nine children were admitted during the year : three girls left, having attained the age of 16, and were notified to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee : three boys were similarly dealt with : one girl left the district : one boy, a case from the Magistrates, after observation was returned to an Elementary School : one boy made marked progress, was decertified and returned to an Elementary School.

During the year the Senior Medical Officer paid periodic visits to the school : all the children were medically inspected : they were also examined as to their mental attainments.

Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children.

The following table gives the number of children falling under the above classifications, maintained in residential institutions by the Education Committee, on December 31st, 1934 :—

BLIND CHILDREN.				DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.	
Sunshine Home, East Grinstead.	Barelay Home for Girls	School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.	Brighton School for the Blind.	Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Brighton	
Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	1	2	6	5

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE, ETC.			
Heritage Craft School, Chailey.	Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore.	Lingfield Training Colony.	St. Gabriel's Open Air School, Westgate.
Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.
1	2	1	1

During the year one girl left the Brighton School for the Deaf, and one boy left the Brighton School for the Blind, having reached the leaving age.

Nursery Class.

The Nursery Class for children under school age, held at the Sussex Street Infants' School, was fully described in last year's Report. It still carries out its useful function.

School Nurses.

The schools are divided into 3 districts, and one nurse is allotted to each district. In each district the cleaner schools are visited once in 6 weeks, the other schools once in 4 weeks on an average. During the year the nurses made 82,270 examinations.

In the Rottingdean and Patcham districts this work is carried out by the District Nurses in the areas concerned.

The number of visits made by the School Nurses to school departments was 487. 708 home visits were also made for following up, etc.

The following table shows the result of their visits to the schools :—

	No. of Individual Children found infected.	No. of Examinations made of infected Children.
Verminous condition of head and body ...	1740	8191
Ringworm ...	19	51
Impetigo ...	251	363
Scabies ...	13	36
Other conditions ...	227	585
	<hr/> 2250	<hr/> 9226

Of the 1,740 children found unsatisfactory, 814 warranted exclusion from school. The parents of all children found unsatisfactory had notices sent to them and directions given as to the method of putting their children right.

The children excluded—814—attended the Clinic, making 2,040 attendances. These children are only readmitted to school when a certificate is given from the Medical Department stating that they are fit.

Prosecutions.

In those cases where no attempt has been made to get the child clean, or where the child is not clean within a certain time limit, prosecution under the Attendance Bye-laws is ordered by the Attendance Committee.

During 1934, 21 parents were prosecuted, and in 5 instances fines of 5s. were imposed, and in 6 instances fines of 10s. were imposed. 8 cases were dismissed, and 2 withdrawn.

Provision of Milk for School Children.

Milk Clubs have been in existence in the schools for several years now, but under the new arrangements which came into force on 1st October, under the auspices of the National Milk Publicity Council, a fresh impetus was given, and there is now a Milk Club in every Elementary School Department. The numbers in these Milk Clubs, in December last, was 7,669. Advantage is taken of the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme, whereby one third of a pint of milk is supplied at a cost of one halfpenny.

Meals and Milk for Necessitous Cases.

As in previous years, the Education Committee took advantage of the canteens at Southover Street and at Whitehawk, where meals are prepared by a voluntary Committee, and necessitous children are supplied with dinners. These canteens were open from November, 1933, till Easter, 1934, and the children who had had dinners were then transferred to the milk list till Whitsun.

In September of this year a list of 544 necessitous children, recommended by Head Teachers, was received. These children were examined by the School Medical Staff, as to malnutrition, and 380 were recommended to receive additional nourishment—58 for dinners and 322 for milk, and of those recommended for milk, 30 were marked to have one-third of a pint both morning and afternoon. In making these recommendations regard was paid to the suggestions contained in Circular 1437 of the Board of Education where—*inter alia*—it is recommended that children should be selected who show symptoms of subnormal nutrition, however slight.

The following figures, kindly supplied by the Head of the Children's Care Department, relate to the period 1st January, 1934, to the 31st December, 1934 :—

7,035 Dinners supplied at 4d. or 5d. each	...	...	£134	18	4
21,790 one-third pints of milk supplied at 1d.	...	...	105	10	10
7,080 one-third pints of milk supplied at $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	...	16	14	0
Number of children on feeding list	...	...	577.		

(The number on the list for the previous year was 488).

132 of the children recommended by the Senior Medical Officer for milk, and whose parents were in a position to pay the full cost, joined the school clubs and are not included in these figures.

Employment of Children.

We desire to thank the Secretary to the Committee for the following extracts from his report on the employment of children for the year ending 31st December, 1934 :—

(1) Children coming within the provisions of the Employment of Children Bye-laws.

No changes in the methods used for regulating the employment of children between the ages of 12 and 14 years, which have proved very satisfactory, were made during the past year. Terminal lists of children employed were obtained from the Head Teachers, and employers were asked to submit half-yearly returns regarding children in their employ on the 1st January and the 1st July.

As was mentioned in the last Annual Report, under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, it was necessary to alter the existing Employment of Children Bye-laws, and the new ones made by the Committee came into force on the 1st December. Copies of the new bye-laws were widely distributed. Owing to changes in the hours allowed for employment, it was necessary, in a number of cases, for employers to re-register boys in their employ. This they did promptly and, it is gathered, willingly, the new hours being to their advantage.

Patrol duty in the streets continued to be performed by the Employment Inspector, with the assistance outside their usual working hours of certain of the School Attendance Officers.

Two cases of contraventions of the bye-laws were referred to the Magistrates during the year, and summonses were heard with the following results :—

1. Employer fined 5s. and to pay 5s. costs.
2. Dismissed P.O.A.

The following table gives the number of children reported by the Head Teachers in their terminal lists as being employed. Comparative figures are shown for the past five years. It will be noted that the steady decrease during the previous three years was checked, the figures increasing during the past two years. Every case reported is examined and, where irregularities occur, action is taken either by writing to or calling on the employers to draw their attention to the bye-laws and to ensure that they are strictly adhered to. Unsatisfactory cases are followed up.

	Jan., 1934	April, 1934	Sept., 1934	Total No. reported employed during 1934.	Total number reported employed.			
					1933	1932	1931	1930
Boys	304	274	275	566	534	486	519	586
Girls	9	8	5	13	20	5	5	6
Totals	313	282	280	579	554	491	524	592

The number of employers using child labour during the past four years are as under :—

1931	...	...	...	...	253
1932	...	...	...	...	289
1933	...	...	...	...	315
1934	...	...	...	...	341

The following table shows the number of children working before morning school and on Sundays. Children working before school are required to be medically examined by the School Doctor to show that such employment will not be prejudicial to their health :—

YEAR.	EMPLOYMENT BEFORE SCHOOL				SUNDAY EMPLOYMENT			
	No. Registered during the year.		No. Working at end of year.		No. Registered during the year.		No. working at end of year.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1934	168	—	75	—	164	—	74	—
1933	188	—	92	—	175	1	89	1
1932	122	—	69	—	121	—	75	—
1931	167	2	79	2	151	2	78	2

Below are set out tables showing the total number of children registered during the year and the occupations in which they were employed. It may appear from these tables that more children are being employed, but the increased figures are probably accounted for by the fact that during the year there seems to have been more casual employment, boys not remaining at their jobs for any long period but being replaced by others within a short time. It will be noted that the number of Employment Cards surrendered

was greater than the number issued, so that at the end of the year fewer children were being employed than at the end of the previous year.

	No. REGISTERED DURING 1934.			COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1933		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. of employment cards issued ...	464	6	470	415	8	423
No. of employment cards surrendered	498	10	508	381	5	386
No. of cards in circulation at end of year	256	3	259	290	7	297
No. of <i>children</i> in possession of cards at end of year	249	3	252	275	7	282

OCCUPATIONS.	No. REGISTERED DURING 1934.			COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1933.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Newspaper delivery	232	—	232	252	—	252
Greengrocery delivery	104	1	105	77	1	78
Milk delivery	8	—	8	8	—	8
Bread delivery	25	—	25	12	—	12
Meat delivery	43	—	43	34	—	34
Household duties	—	3	3	—	3	3
Other employment	52	2	54	32	4	36
Totals	464	6	470	415	8	423

2. *Children Employed in Entertainments.*

During the past year 118 licences to enable children to take part in entertainments were issued, as against 48 in 1933. Thirty-seven of these were granted to enable children to take part in local Christmas (1934) pantomimes. Eighteen were granted licences in December, 1934, to go on tour, 17 for two weeks and 1 for six months.

The number of children who visited Brighton during the year to perform at local theatres was 53, as against 40 the previous year. They were licensed by the following Authorities :—

- 36 by the London County Council.
- 11 by Manchester.
- 2 by Walthamstow.
- 1 by Croydon.
- 1 by Heston and Isleworth.
- 1 by Hove.
- 1 by Salford.

The children's lodgings are inspected before their arrival to ascertain that they are quite suitable, and frequent visits are made to the theatres to ensure that the terms of the licences are being strictly complied with.

Juvenile Employment.

Close co-operation exists between the Juvenile Employment Bureau and the School Medical Department. Special reports and suggestions *re* suitable employment respecting children with defects were submitted in the case of 67 boys and 79 girls.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**SCHOOL CLOSURES.**

On account of Measles, Chicken-pox and Mumps.

Moulsecoomb Infants ... 23rd March until after Easter Holiday.

On account of Diphtheria.

Lewes Road Junior Mixed ... 23rd March until after Easter Holiday.

On account of Measles.

Pelham Street Infants (Class III.

Children Under 5) ... 23rd March until after Easter Holiday.

Finsbury Road (Babies' Class)... 27th April to 7th May.

Stanford Road Infants (Class II.) 8th June until after June Holiday.

St. John's Infants (Class IV.) ... 21st September to 1st October.

Hertford Road (Class A) ... 28th September to 8th October.

St. John's Infants (Class IV) ... 15th November to 26th November.

On account of Whooping-cough.

St. Luke's Infants (Nursery Class) 28th November to 7th January, 1935.

On account of Colds.

Finsbury Road Infants (Babies'

Class) ... 30th November to 10th December.

One hundred and thirty-seven children contacts with diphtheria in their own homes were swabbed before their return to school; of these, 14, or 10·2 per cent., gave positive results. 32 recovered diphtheria patients were similarly swabbed immediately before the date fixed for their return to school and 1, or 3·1 per cent., gave positive results. The number of cases of diphtheria notified in 1934 was 113, as compared with 44 in 1933.

DENTAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934.*Dental Staff.*

The staff consists of three full time dental surgeons and two clerk-attendants. There was no change during the year.

Extent of the Service.

The work is carried out under the direction of the Education Committee and the Health Committee. The dentists are employed for five-sixths of their time on the inspection and treatment of children in attendance at the Intermediate and Elementary schools; the remainder of their time is spent on the inspection and treatment of patients referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and the treatment of patients in the Borough Sanatorium.

The Pre-school Child.

The inspection clinics for Toddlers was continued and the results have been encouraging. Each child attends about the time of eruption of the first tooth and is re-inspected at regular intervals of six months. The parents learn to appreciate the importance of a clean mouth and many show commendable enthusiasm in carrying out their part in this work of

prevention. In a number of cases small defects were found in the teeth of these infants, but they were detected early and remedied without discomfort to the patient. This Toddler Clinic was started with a few cases in 1929, and several of the original group have already entered school with healthy mouths. A few of these children have perfect temporary dentitions, entirely free from caries. They have required no treatment and actually look forward to their periodic visits to the dentist.

Scholarship Children.

All children granted scholarships to the Secondary Schools this year received special dental appointments, irrespective of the routine inspections. Ninety-six of these children made 197 attendances for treatment and the following table gives a summary of the work done for this group :—

	Fillings.	Extractions.	Other Operations.	Administrations of N2O.
Temporary Teeth ...	8	84	8	—
Permanent Teeth ...	194	58	121	15
Total ...	202	142	129	15

Orthodontic Treatment.

With regard to this subject the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education states in his Annual Report for 1933 :—

“Conservative dentistry in its fullest sense provides not only for the treatment of defects due to caries, but also for the treatment of irregularities in the position of the teeth. These irregularities are so very prevalent amongst school children that the problem of treating them, whilst at the same time making proper provision for dealing with the even more widespread condition of dental caries, is no easy one.”

During the year many cases of irregularity of the teeth were treated, simply by the judicious extraction, at the right stage during eruption, of the teeth in the overcrowded areas. Deformities requiring the use of appliances are only accepted for treatment provided reasonably good progress of the corrective process can be expected within a period of six months. Fifteen appliances were fitted to remedy irregularity of the teeth in the mouths of eleven children. Simple inexpensive removable apparatus was used for all cases.

The correction of a few deformed mouths per year by means of apparatus may not seem to justify the time spent on this work. The end results of treatments, however, frequently appear so striking, that the benefits obtained are not confined to the patients themselves. Parents and others are impressed and have a greater appreciation of school dental work generally.

Routine Inspection and Treatment.

Routine inspection and treatment were carried out during the year for the scholars of the Intermediate Schools and pupils in attendance at approximately one half the number of Elementary Schools. The interval between inspections has not been reduced to any appreciable extent and remains about two years.

It was stated in last year's report that any School Dental Service which is to remain on a sound basis and produce satisfactory results must provide an annual inspection, with treatment where necessary, for every child included in the scheme. At that time consideration was given to a modification of the present system, entailing a restriction in the number of age

groups covered. It was shown that this practice would give the members of the age groups not included in the scheme, a sense of grievance. The introduction of the Treatment Acceptance Forms appears to afford some solution of the difficulty, and it is hoped it may not be necessary to cut down the number of age groups treated in order to reduce the period between inspections.

Treatment Acceptance Forms.

The acceptance forms were in use during the whole of the year. The parents of 77·8 per cent. of the children found to have defective teeth at the routine inspections, accepted the offer of treatment.

Restriction of the Scheme.

Record cards are now divided into two categories :—

- (1) All cards of children whose parents accept treatment ;
- (2) All cards of children whose parents definitely refuse to accept treatment and cards of other children whose parents although accepting in the first instance disregard subsequent appointments.

At the routine inspections only new entrants and children in the first category are inspected. In addition, a few in the second category are seen, in respect of whom inspection is particularly requested by the parents.

It is uneconomic to keep on inspecting and offering treatment year after year to those who have no intention of accepting treatment, and it is, at the same time, unfair to those who really appreciate the value of treatment.

The division of cards into ' active ' and ' defaulter ' groups still allows for a change of mind on the part of those who have seen the error of their ways, and it cannot be said to produce any real hardship.

Parents who refuse preventative treatment for their children deprive these children of the chance of availing themselves of emergency treatment later. If, however, they show a change of attitude with regard to the advisability of routine treatment, the children are again seen when the next inspection is carried out at the school they attend.

It should be clearly understood that resort to this policy of restriction has been found necessary owing to the long interval between routine inspections. Treatment is in no case refused simply because the offer of treatment has on a former occasion been rejected by the parent or guardian. Defaulters are withdrawn from the scheme solely because the dentists are able to treat only a certain number of children, and preference is given to those for whom the routine inspection will produce the most beneficial results. Those who benefit most are those who have regular routine inspection and consistently accept the offer of treatment.

Attendances for Treatment.

8,744 attendances were made by 4,324 children for treatment.

89 per cent. of the routine cases, whose parents consented on the acceptance forms to have the children treated, actually received treatment.

Prevalence of Decay.

The figures concerning the condition of the teeth of children covered by the routine inspections indicate that 74·7 per cent. of these children showed evidence of dental defects requiring treatment.

Treatment Tables.

The following table shows the number of different operations carried out during the year. The figures for last year are given in order that a comparison may be made.

	Number of Children Inspected.	Number Requiring Treat- ment.	Number Actually Treated.	Fillings.	Extrac- tions.	Administra- tions of N ₂ O.	Other Opera- tions.
1933	6565	5315	4183	4921	7273	631	1728
1934	7343	5929	4324	5019	8451	562	1530

The statistical tables in which all the above figures are included are given on page 30.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Routine medical inspection was carried out in the Municipal Secondary Boys' and Girls' Schools at Varndean, this being the fifteenth year of medical inspection. As in previous years, the arrangements made worked well, and the respective Principals gave much help and rendered every facility.

The inspection in the Girls' School was conducted by the Lady Assistant Medical Officer.

The inspection is a full medical inspection, and is carried out once a year, at a suitable time which does not clash with school examinations, etc. Full details were given in Annual Report for 1931.

The groups inspected were :—

1. All new entrants since previous medical inspection, including pupils from outside the Borough.
2. All pupils born in 1919 (*i.e.*, 15 years old).
3. Absentees from last inspection and, in addition,
4. Special cases, and
5. Re-inspections.

Medical Treatment.

Arrangements are made for the treatment of the pupils at the School Clinic, much the same as for the Elementary School children, the charges for treatment being the same. With regard to treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and for spectacle cases, where the numbers are sufficient complete sessions are given to Secondary pupils alone.

Following a medical inspection, parents are notified of any defects and are advised to have treatment either privately, at a hospital, or through the School Clinic, and are asked to intimate which method they propose adopting. With the exception of pupils with defective vision, most of the defects are treated by private practitioners.

The number of pupils in attendance is : Boys' School, 587 ; Girls' School, 515.

At the medical inspection, 188 Boys and 164 Girls were given a full medical inspection, *i.e.*, 31.9 per cent. of the Secondary pupils were seen. The number of "Special" cases was 5, and the number of Re-inspections was 195—92 Boys and 103 Girls.

The following table gives the numbers inspected in the various age groups :—

Year of Birth.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
Age.	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	
Boys	1	2	1	59	18	8	12	74	12	1	188
Girls	—	—	2	48	14	8	10	75	7	—	164
Totals	1	2	3	107	32	16	22	149	19	1	352

	Special Cases.	Re-examinations.	Grand Total.
Boys	3	92	95
Girls	2	103	105
Totals	5	195	200

*Return of Defects found at Medical Inspection
in the year ended 31st December, 1934.*

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
					NO. OF DEFECTS		NO. OF DEFECTS	
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN ... { Ringworm—body					1	—	—	—
... { Impetigo—body					1	—	—	—
EYE ... { Defective vision (excluding					17	2	1	—
... { Squint)					5	1	—	—
... { Other conditions... ..								
EAR—Other conditions					3	—	—	—
NOSE { Tonsils and Adenoids					—	—	1	—
AND { Enlarged Tonsils only					4	3	—	—
THROAT { Adenoids					1	—	—	—
TEETH—Dental Diseases					2	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)					1	—	—	—
HEART { Heart disease—								
AND CIRC. { Organic... ..					—	1	—	—
... { Functional					2	2	—	—
... { Anaemia					2	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—Other Conditions					—	—	—	1
DEFORM- { Kyphosis					—	8	—	—
ITIES { Scoliosis					—	1	—	—
... { Other conditions... ..					—	3	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases					4	2	—	—

Return of Defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1934.

Defective Vision and Squint :—

Defect or Disease.	NO. OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.		
	Under the Authority's scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner, or at hospital, apart from the Authority's scheme.	Otherwise. Total.
Errors of refraction (including Squint) ...	20	—	— 20

Total number for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's scheme	...	...	...	20
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	—

Total number who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's scheme	...	...	...	19
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	—

The following table gives in statistical form the findings of Medical Inspection :—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	Rou-tine.	Per-cent-age.	Rou-tine.	Per-cent-age.
No. inspected	188	32·0	164	31·8
No. defective requiring Treatment	19	10·1	19	11·6

TABLE II.

*A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection
in the year ended 31st December, 1934.*

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS SPECIAL INSPECTIONS			
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN	Malnutrition	...	...	...	14	8	22	6
	Ringworm—Scalp	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
	Body	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
	Scabies	...	...	...	10	—	—	—
	Impetigo	...	...	...	7	—	2	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	13	—	6	1
EYE	Blepharitis	...	...	...	17	—	2	—
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	3	—	1	—
	Keratitis	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	...	...	...	208	41	141	2
	Squint	...	...	...	34	4	28	—
EAR	Other Conditions	...	...	...	16	1	67	39
	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	7	1	—	1
	Otitis Media	...	...	...	39	—	2	—
	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	67	—	—	2
	Chronic Tonsillitis only	...	...	...	52	61	53	3
	Adenoids only	...	...	...	17	22	15	1
NOSE AND THROAT	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	...	...	...	91	18	83	—
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	4	7	6	21
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	3	—	35	40
	Defective Speech	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Heart Disease—Organic	...	...	...	34	8	57	26
	Functional	...	...	...	47	40	21	36
HEART & CIRCUL- ATION	Anaemia	...	...	...	2	3	6	4
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	9	17	7	4
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	1	2	15	25
	Pulmonary—Definite	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
	Suspected	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
	Non-Pulmonary—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
TUBER- CULO- SIS	Glands	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
	Bones and joints	...	...	...	3	—	1	—
	Skin	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other Forms	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
	Epilepsy	...	...	...	3	2	—	—
	Chorea	...	...	...	9	1	9	6
NERVOUS SYSTEM	Other Conditions	...	...	...	18	17	17	26
	Rickets	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
	Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	3	2	—	—
	Other Forms	...	...	...	29	104	26	1
	Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	...	...	...	66	63	160	356
	Total	...	...	...	834	422	782	602

TABLE II.—(continued).

B.—Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP. (1)	Number of Children.	
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)
PRESCRIBED GROUPS :—		
Entrants	1813	209
Second Age Group ...	1808	298
Third Age Group ...	1856	191
Total (Prescribed Groups) ...	5477	698
Other Routine Inspections ...	282	68
Grand Total	5759	766

TABLE III.

Return of Exceptional Children in the Area.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

State here the number of children suffering from any combination of the
above defects 7

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
4	—	—	—	4

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	3	—	—	5

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
9	—	—	—	9

TABLE III.—(continued).
PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	—	—	2

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.
Feeble-Minded Children.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
70	8	7	7	92

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.
Children suffering from Severe Epilepsy.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	3	—	—	4

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A. Tuberculous Children.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	12	6	—	18

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	34	5	—	40

B. Delicate Children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	148	—	7	156

TABLE III.—(continued).**C. Crippled Children.**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
4	6	—	4	14

D. Children with Heart Disease.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	8	5	—	13

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

TREATMENT TABLE.

*Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which
see Group VI.).*

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SKIN.			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i) X-Ray treatment. If none, indicate by dash ...	—	—	—
(ii) Other treatment ...	9	—	9
Ringworm-Body ...	61	1	62
Scabies ...	76	3	79
Impetigo ...	508	3	511
Other skin disease ...	96	32	128
MINOR EYE DEFECTS ...	351	9	360
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	504	8	512
MISCELLANEOUS ...	1629	82	1711
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total ...	3234	138	3372

TABLE IV.—(continued).

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease.	No. of Defects dealt with.			No. of children for whom spectacles were			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Total.	Prescribed (1)		Obtained (2)	
				(i) Under the Authority's Scheme	(ii) Other-wise.	(i) Under the Authority's Scheme	(ii) Other-wise.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ... (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report.)	427	9	436	365	9	343	7
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	—	—				
Total... ..	427	9	436				

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital. (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)				Total. (3)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
3	2	185	—	—	—	4	—	3	2	189	—	4	198

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and adenoids.
(iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

TABLE IV.—(continued).*Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
	(1)			(2)			
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic.	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	
Number of children treated ...	14	—	61	—	—	4	79

Group V.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—				(2) Half-days devoted to :—		Total
(i) Inspected by the Dentist :				Inspection ...		38
Aged :				Treatment ...		1266
Routine Age Groups	5...	57	Total, 5588	(3) Attendances made by children for treatment		8744
	6...	469		(4) Fillings :—		
	7...	635		Permanent teeth ...		4898
	8...	663		Temporary teeth ...		121
	9...	699		(5) Extractions :—		
	10...	859		Permanent teeth ...		2182
	11...	671		Temporary teeth ...		6269
	12...	568		(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions		562
	13...	676		(7) Other operations :—		
	14...	266		Permanent teeth ...		1186
	15...	25		Temporary teeth ...		344
Specials	...	...	1755			
Grand Total			7343			
(ii) Found to require treatment						
(iii) Actually treated						

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	82270
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	...	...	1740
(iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—							
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921				...	...	...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws				...	...	...	21

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

We have to thank the Organiser of Physical Training for the following extracts from his Report to the Committee for 1934 :—

Although 1934 has been, in many ways, a difficult year, it has on the whole been a successful one. The new Syllabus for Juniors and Infants, published by the Board in November last, provided a welcome change from the old and somewhat dull methods of the 1919 publication. Since the book was issued the children have taken the greatest interest in their physical exercises, and in most of these schools there has been a steady improvement in the standard of work.

Two Courses on the Syllabus—one for teachers in Junior Mixed Schools and another for Infants' teachers—were held during the year. The attendance at both Courses was very good.

Senior Girls' Schools.

Pending the publication of a syllabus for seniors, all the work in these schools is based on the 1933 Syllabus and the Supplement for Older Girls. Very good progress has been made in both the formal and the recreative parts of the tables since these books were introduced.

Arrangements are being made for a course of training in Swedish apparatus work as it is the intention of the Committee to equip several of these schools during the coming year.

Dancing.

Dancing has for years been a popular part of the physical training scheme in all the Senior Girls' and several of the Junior Mixed Schools, and there is nothing to indicate that either the teachers or the children are losing their keenness for the subject. A thirty-minutes period is usually given to dancing in addition to the sixty minutes for physical exercises.

Senior Boys' Schools.

The year has been a difficult one for the teachers in the Senior Boys' Departments as the Reference Book, the only publication issued by the Board for their guidance, is too technical a work to be easily grasped by those with little experience in the more advanced forms of physical training. Everything possible, however, has been done to help them.

A ten weeks' Course on the 1933 Syllabus and the Reference Book was held at the Intermediate School in the early part of the year and another of twelve weeks' duration during the Winter term. The greater part of the time in the latter Course was devoted to apparatus work. A provisional scheme of work was drawn up and issued to all the teachers during the first course. A second, and it is hoped, a permanent one, is being prepared. This scheme will provide for schools with playground accommodation only and for those with a hall and full Swedish equipment.

Late in July, four Senior Boys' Schools—Whitehawk, Moulsecoomb, Hanover Terrace and Park Street—were equipped with full sets of Swedish portable apparatus, and one—St. Luke's Terrace—with part of a set. The cost was £120. A similar amount has been included in the estimates for 1935.

An increase in the time given to physical exercises from two periods of thirty minutes to two periods of forty minutes in all classes using apparatus

was sanctioned by Mr. Markham, H.M. Inspector. Most of the Head Teachers have adopted the longer period. Specialisation in apparatus work is encouraged in these schools and practically all the physical training is in the hands of the younger members of the staff.

Progress throughout the Senior Boys' Departments, though a little slow on account of the advanced nature of much of the work, has nevertheless been steady.

Mats.

As so many of the new exercises are taken in kneeling, sitting and lying positions and much of the value of the tables would be lost if they were omitted from the lessons in the playground, a good many experiments have been made with different kinds of mats with a view to finding a light material strong enough to stand constant handling : three-ply lining was found to be the most suitable.

General Activity Exercises.

While considerable headway has been made in recent years with the general activity exercises, they have never compared favourably with the formal exercises in the tables. This has been due mainly to the scarcity of small apparatus, such as ropes, tennis balls, jumping stands, bats, hoops, etc., without which it is difficult to arrange a lesson varied enough to keep the interest of the children for any length of time. When the 1933 Syllabus was published, it soon became apparent that many of the class and group activities in it could not be taught satisfactorily with the small amount of apparatus available. A letter to this effect was sent to all Head Teachers. Since that time there has been a steady increase in the amount requisitioned by the schools and it is anticipated that, by April next, all of them will be fully equipped.

With the more liberal use of small apparatus comes the need for more careful preparation for group activities. Before group work can be really effective, the playground or hall must be planned for, say, a fortnight with a definite place for each event, so that the apparatus can be placed and the activities started with the least possible waste of time. Of equal importance is the choice and training of team leaders. A leader who knows practically nothing about the activity he is expected to supervise or who cannot control his team is obviously of little use. Children with an aptitude for activities and leadership should be chosen.

Clothing.

It must be obvious to all who are interested in the progress of physical training that the clothing of the children is a very important factor if any progress is to be made. If ordinary street dress is worn, they can neither enjoy the lessons nor derive any real physical benefit from them. That the girls fully realise the advantage of wearing light clothing during the lessons is evident, as tunics, the recognised dress a year ago, have been discarded for greater freedom. In the Boys' Schools, the clothing problem has always been a more difficult one, but here too, considerable headway has been made. Many boys who, a short time ago, were reluctant to remove their coats, waistcoat and jerseys, now do so as a matter of course, but shoes, except in the schools equipped with Swedish apparatus, are still the exception rather than the rule.

In one school the boys turn out to their physical exercises clad only in shorts. This example could with advantage be followed in all Boys' Departments.

Organised Games in the Parks.

There has been no change in the arrangements for organised games in the Boys' Schools.

Efforts were made to increase the number of winter games for Senior Girls as it has been felt for some time that net-ball and its practices, good as they are, do not provide for the varying needs of all the girls.

Early in October a beginning was made with Touch and Pass, and towards the end of the term it was evident that among a section of the girls this game would soon become as popular as net-ball.

Shinty (an informal game of hockey) was started in two Girls' Schools, and there is good reason to believe that it will be included in the field programme in most of the others as soon as money is available for sticks.

Athletics.

In view of the fact that more schools are holding their own sports days, it is hoped that this branch of physical training will receive more consistent attention. Ten minutes running, jumping and throwing practice, at the beginning of every games lesson throughout the summer months, would provide a far better training for field events than short intensive efforts for a week or two before a sports meeting.

Swimming.

The results for the season indicate very clearly that there is no diminution in the enthusiasm for swimming among either the teachers or the children.

1,234 passed the ten yards test. Although this total is a little below that of last year, it is nevertheless very satisfactory.

The number of children who passed the twenty-five yards test was 977, an increase of 39 on the total for 1933.

The usual swimming tests were held at the North Road Bath by the Intermediate School and the Elementary Schools Swimming Association. The results were as follows :—

Intermediate School.

						Boys.	Girls.
50 yards	...	...	...	...	...	—	15
100 yards	...	...	...	...	...	44	34
440 yards	...	...	...	...	...	39	65

Elementary Schools Swimming Association.

						Juniors.		Seniors.	
						Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
50 yards	...	...	...	...	...	109	139	—	—
100 yards	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	225	251

5,350 proficiency tickets giving free admission to the Corporation Bath were awarded to these children by the Committee during the season. 5,275 were awarded in 1933.

The attendances at the Corporation and the St. Luke's Terrace Baths were as follows :—

Corporation Bath—Instruction.

Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	9,016
Average number of attendances per week	...	...	...	...	451

St. Luke's Terrace Bath—Instruction.

Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	17,193
Average number of attendances per week	...	...	...	...	860

St. Luke's Terrace Bath—Clubs.

Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	17,111
Average number of attendances per week	...	...	...	...	856

The following is a statement of the amount spent in swimming instruction and proficiency tickets at the Corporation Bath :—

				1934.			1933.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Admissions (instruction)	...	...	...	80	0	0	80	0	0
5,350 proficiency tickets at 2d.	...	...	...	44	11	8	43	19	2